The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CAMARA'S SHIPS HAVE REACHED SUEZ CANAL.

Spanish Squadron, Including the Battleship Pelayo, Sails Into Port Said Harbor and Makes Arrangements to Take On Coal.

MAY PROVOKE A SQUABBLE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Point to Be Made That Neutrality Laws Will Be Violated if the Spaniards Are Allowed to Replenish Their Ships.

NEWS RECEIVED IN MADRID AS IF PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED.

Effect on the United States Will Probably Be to Hasten the Formation of a Flying Squadron to Attack the Coast of Spain.

MADRID DECLARES IT IS READY TO MEET OUR SHIPS AT ANY TIME.

(Special Cable to The New York Journal and The Chicago Tribune.)

Port Said, Egypt, Sunday, June 26.—A Spanish fleet has just entered the harbor here at the head of the Suez Canal, steaming slowly.

The fleet is composed of these twelve vessels, which entered the harbor in order as named:

Battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship.

Armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V.

The auxiliary cruiser Patriota (lately the Hamburg-American liner Normannia), equipped with twelve guns and carrying troops and marines.

The auxiliary cruiser Buenos Ayres (lately a Spanish transatlantic liner), equipped with ten guns and carrying stores and a few troops.

Torpedo boat destroyer Audaz.

Armored merchantman Isla de Panay, equipped with two guns and carrying stores and a few troops.

The auxiliary cruiser Rapido (lately the Hamburg-American liner Columbia), equipped with twelve guns.

The steamship Colon, unarmed and with no troops; looks like a storeship.

The torpedo boat destroyer Proserpina.

The torpedo boat destroyer Osada.

The transport Covadonga, carrying no guns.

The collier San Francisco.

Except the Carlos V., the Patriota, the Audaz, and the Proserpina the whole fleet presents a forlorn appearance. All the other vessels show foul bottoms and are in an extremely untidy, neglected condition.

The soldiers, miserably clad and evidently ill-fed and discontented, are confined on shipboard.

The ship has arranged to coal from lighters belonging to Corey Bros., whose agents are the French firm of Savon & Bazin.

(By Associated Press.)

Port Said, June 26.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship; the ironclad Emperador Carlos Quintos, two armored cruisers, three torpedo boats, and five transports carrying 4,000 troops.

MAY BE TROUBLE OVER COALING.

(Special Cable to The New York World and The Chicago Tribune.)

London, June 26.—The special dispatch from Port Said was the first intelligence received here of the arrival of Camara's fleet. I took a copy to Ambassador Hays house, but the Ambassador was staying at Cliveden until Monday, the guest of William Waldorf Astor. The dispatch was telegraphed to him by his secretary, Spencer Eddy, who thanked me for this important information, which, he said, was the first received at the embassy,

The statement in the special dispatch said that the fleet is to take coal there. This raises in the most direct way the vital question of coaling belligerents in a neutral port. According to all authorities the fleet is only entitled to take coal which, with what is already aboard, will be sufficient to enable it to steam to the nearest home port.

At the Suez Canal convention of 1885 this principle was expressly laid down, but, in addition, Camara's squadron has no legal right to take coal in a neutral port at all while it is accompanied by the San Francisco and Colon, which are transports.

I have taken steps to insure that the question shall be put to the First Lord of the Treasury, Arthur Balfour, in the Commons tomorrow respecting the legality of the proposed action of the Port Said authorities in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal there.

Unless experts in international law are all wrong it constitutes a clear breach of the neutrality laws.

TO BE TWO DAYS IN THE CANAL.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The government is exceedingly anxious and Ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation is of the gravest character. The government has called attention of the powers to the fact that while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands. Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two day in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to £52,000 ($260,000.) It

(Continued on third page.)

ARMY CLOSE TO THE FOE.

American Troops Are Now in Shooting Distance of the City of Santiago.

IS SOON DOOMED TO FALL.

Band of Seventeenth Regiment Plays a Sousa March on the Heights of Sevilla.

MUST FIGHT 15,000 MEN.

This Is the Cuban Estimate of the Number of Spaniards in the Beleaguered City.

NO DOUBT OF AN EASY VICTORY.

[SPECIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT H. J. WHIGHAM.]

Sevilla, June 25, via Port Antonio.—The band of the Seventeenth Infantry is playing Sousa's marches on the heights of Sevilla, within full view of Santiago. The city lies there peacefully six miles away in a most beautiful valley, wholly invisible from the coast. The eyes of Americans grow envious with the secret desire in every one's hear to add this rich jewel to the United heart to add this rich jewel to the United States.

The next fight will be before Santiago. The Sevilla encounter came quicker than expected owing to extraordinary energy among our commanding officers. They pushed the men along with no horses and little food. The Spanish soldiers only made a stand for the sake of appearances. After firing away an enormous amount of ammunition they retired to Caney with wagon-loads of wounded. Caney is northeast of Santiago, on the right of our line of march.

I went forward this afternoon on reconnaissance with Colonel Wagner two miles beyond Sevilla to the extremity of the Cuban outposts. On the second bend of the river we got within a few hundred yards of the Spanish patrols, which move along the front four miles from the city. But the main body is within lines only one mile outside of Santiago, consequently our next move is to attack the trenches.

These are in regular trocha form. The brush is cleared 1,000 yards from the lines, which consist of series of small forts, connected by deep trenches and barbed wire.

The Cubans confidently assert that 15,000 Spaniards at least are in Santiago now.

Recent issues of Spanish newspapers discount greatly the reports of starvation. At the present moment the outposts of the Seventeenth Infantry are only five miles from Santiago, with 500 Cubans ahead of them. But the Fourth and Twenty-fifth are coming along now to take a leading position.

At the present rate of advance it is quite probable the two armies will get within range of each other tomorrow (Sunday). The Second Cavalry is going up with horses and also sixty pack mules. Henceforward the commissariat question offers little difficulty. There is excellent water along the road.

HOLDS KEY TO THE SITUATION.

Shafter, by Occupying Sevilla, Is in a Position to Lay Seige to Santiago.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—With the capture of Sevilla General Shafter holds the key to the situation.

General Linares, at the head of a division of 3,000 Spanish, is said to be ensconced along the east side of the channel at Cocos Bay and Lacrus Cove, which are separated by a ridge which extends out into the channel. Linares' position is directly under or a short distance to the south of the battlements of Blanco battery, while between the bays guns from Cervera's fleet are said to have been mounted.

In this fortified position it is likely Linares' intention to make his first determined stand against an attack upon Santiago, since Blanco battery constitutes the other defense of the city.

Cervera's ships, according to information brought to General Shafter by Cuban spies, have been concentrated in the waters of Cocos Bay and Lacrus cove in such a position as to offer assistance to Linares in his attempt to resist Shafter's advance upon the city along the west bank of the San Juan River. Cocos Bay is the western terminus of the railroad used by the Juragua Iron company, which runs along the coast, turning with the channel at Aguadores. In Cocos Bay the water is over five fathoms deep, furnishing an admirable rendesvous for the Spanish fleet. From the mainland an iron pier, the property of the iron company, extends out into the water, upon which it is said the guns from Cervera's warships were transferred to Linares rendezvous.

Desperate Resistance.

Linares, therefore, is well prepared to offer desperate resistance, and would perhaps seriously cripple Shafter's forces if the Americans made an attack directly upon the stronghold. Shafter, however, does not intend to commence his march upon the city in the manner Linares believes from the manner in which he is prepared himself, and hence the Spaniard is destined to be badly disappointed, for Shafter seems bent upon teaching him a lesson, one which, in any event, will convince him that Yankee ingenuity is far superior to Spanish intrigue.

Shafter's plan of campaign contemplates the capture of the fortifications along the channel which, with Sampson's aid, will enable him to destroy Cervera's ships and capture them, in which event Santiago's fall will be merely a matter of time, hastened by continual attacks upon Linares' soldiers. Shafter's forces will march upon the city, of course, or as close to it as it is possible, in order to capture a position from which Santiago can be attacked at any moment.

Garcia has distributed his forces in the northwestern part of the province for a demonstration against General Pando, Blanco's chief of staff, who is making strenuous efforts to reach Santiago with a force of reinforcements 10,000 strong. General Pando was at last accounts at Holquin, which is about 100 miles to the north and west of his destination. In order to reach Santiago Pando will have to travel over roadways which pass through hills, mountains, and valleys, and his journey, if he proceeds with it, is destined to be a hazardous one. Garcia has not enough soldiers to detach a command of numerical strength sufficient to cope with Pando, but his insurgents will be able to harass the Dons to such an extent that they will perhaps find it difficult to estimate the number of enemies.

General Rabi, with a large force of insurgents, is operating throughout that part of the province which constitutes the big point of land which separates the south coast of Santiago from the bay on which Manzanillo is located. Rabi's object is the same, to prevent the Spanish who occupy that part of the province from reinforcing Linares at Santiago.

Blanco's One Cable.

General Greely has solved the mystery surrounding the manner in which Blanco has managed to keep in constant telegraphic communication with Spain and the outside world, despite the fact that he was shut out from the cable that runs from Havana to Key West, together with the cutting of all others which could be found. It has been ascertained by Colonel Allen, in charge of the work of the signal service with the Shafter army, that Blanco cannot be shut out, or at least not until Santiago is captured by the American forces.

From Havana to Santiago is an overland telegraph wire which connects with an old cable owned by the French cable company. The cable is buried in the channel of Santiago harbor and runs directly to Kingston, Jamaica. It is only one of three cables in the channel, however, two of which were severed, one of them being repaired several days ago by Colonel Allen, when he established communication between Aguadores and Santiago.

SAYS THE ST. PAUL SANK A SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

Cabin Boy of a Ship That Encountered Sigsbee's Vessel Swears That He Heard the News from the St. Paul's Lieutenant.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Thomas, Danish W. I., June 26.—Alberto Lagarde, cabin boy of the Francia, has made an affidavit that he heard the St. Paul's Lieutenant say to Captain Shrotter:

"We had a little encounter on Wednesday. We sunk a Spanish torpedo boat, but a gunboat got away."

The Francia encountered the St. Paul off San Juan, Puerto Rico, and was ordered to put in at some neutral port.

Tribune's Daily War History.

Monday, June 27, 1898.

Military—

The troops under Lawton and Chaffee have pushed on past Sevilla and are encamped four miles from Santiago. There are also fifteen hundred Cubans with them. The Spaniards abandoned Savilla without the expected fight.

General Wheeler places the killed at twenty-two and the wounded at about eighty in the La Quasina battle Friday. He evidently counts the missing as dead, for only sixteen bodies have been recovered. The Rough Riders went deliberately into a carefully prepared ambush. Their brilliant charge saved them from annihilation.

The American troops were yesterday reported to be within hailing distance of the Spanish pickets at Sevilla, five or six miles from Santiago, where a decisive battle is likely to be fought soon.

The third expedition to the Philippines, comprising 5,000 men, embarked at San Franisco yesterday on five transports. They will sail this morning.

Fifteen volunteer regiments at Camp Thomas, Georgia, including the Third and Fifth Illinois, received orders yesterday to prepare for immediate departure for some unnamed point.

The converted cruiser Harvard sailed for Cuba from Norfolk, Va., yesterday, having on board troops from Massachusetts and Michigan. The repair ship Vulcan accompanied.

Legislative—

The powers are said to be waiting for the fall of Santiago, when they will urge peace on Spain and the United States.

Four Men of Colonel Torrey's regiment of cavalry were killed at Tupelo, Miss., yesterday in a railroad wreck.

General Shafter is pushing forward the heavy artillery for the assault on Santiago. The battle awaits the arrival of the big guns.

Naval—

Camara's squadron is reported at Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal.

It was reported yesterday that the cruiser St. Paul has sunk a Spanish torpedo boat off the harbor of San Juan.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; variable winds.
Sun rises 4:25; sets 7:30.
Moon rises 11:51.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
QUEENST'WN.		Etruria.
QUEENSTOWN		Berlin.
SOUTHAMPT'N	Noordland	
SOUTHAMPT'N	P. R. Luitpold.	

GERMANY TO ACT FIRST.

Emperor William Said to Be Preparing the Note to Be Sent to Spain and United States.

WAIT SANTIAGO'S FALL.

This Is to Be the Signal for the Powers to Urge Peace on the Two Nations.

FEAR FOR QUEEN'S SAFETY.

Dispatch from Madrid Shows There Is Grave Apprehension There of an Attempted Dictatorship.

URGES DIRECT PEACE PROPOSALS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, June 26.—In anticipation of a report from the West Indies that Santiago has succumbed to the Americans, Emperor William has summoned Count Bernhardt von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to spend a fortnight on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

This sudden summons of Von Buelow is closely connected with the attempts of the European powers to effect an armistice between Spain and the United States.

It is now positive that Germany, in conjunction with the other European governments, will immediately after the fall of Santiago send a note both to Madrid and Washington, which will declare the uselessness of further prolonging the war, which cannot prove of benefit either to Spain or America.

Count von Buelow is undoubtedly preparing this note now under imperial direction. As soon as completed it will be presented to the other powers for approval and modification.

Grave Reports to Vienna.

London, June 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The latest advices from Madrid indicate that there is ground for the apprehension that Marshal Martinez de Campos will soon issue a pronunciamento and attempt a dictatorship.

"Minute directions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubsky, regarding the personal safety of the Queen Regent. The latest news from Madrid is that the situation is so serious that several Cabinet meetings have been held in a desperate attempt to avert a crisis."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"Señor Sagasta yesterday said: 'The rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for speaking of peace.'"

"Friends of Peace" at Work.

Barcelona, June 26.—The Society of the Friends of Peace, consisting of members of the leading commercial and economic industries, has unanimously adopted resolutions urging upon the government to negotiate for peace.

During a warn discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolutions several of those present advocated peace at any price and the majority thought the war should be prosecuted until the Spaniards gained a victory, "which would lessen the severity of the terms."

It was pointed out that since the war there had been a great decrease in trade, that many factories had stopped working, that the workmen were suffering, and that there would be distress in several provinces if the harvest was bad.

The Diario, a mercantile and commercial organ, opposes the society and urges that peace should never be concluded on terms which "shadow the national honor."

Changes in Ministry Discussed.

Madrid, June 26.—The Cabinet held a long session today for the purpose of devising national defenses.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, endeavored to pursuade his colleagues to defer the consideration of domestic questions. Changes in the ministry were discussed.

The tone of the newspaper press is despondent, and many journals bemoan the fact that the powers have abandoned Spain while she is defending their cause. They say that France, having received commercial concessions from Washington, remains indifferent, while Germany keeps in the background and Russia uses Spain as a catspaw in her diplomacy.

Spain must in no case, the papers declare, accept the intervention of Europe. It would be better to treat directly with the enemy.

It is hoped in official circles that the Spanish forces will be able to defend Santiago until General Pando's reinforcements arrive there by forced marches. The Americans are advancing in three columns via Alcares, Firmega, and Juragua, flanked by insurgents, in order to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Granpesa.

Urges Direct Negotiations.

El Imparcial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America for peace when the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention." The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers.

The government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade."

The Queen Regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the Cortes.

Says Spain's Hour Has Struck.

Paris, June 26.—The Temps says: "The hour has struck for the Spaniards to abandon all illusions and to serve the country by strong measures."

BATTLE WAITS ON HEAVY ARTILLERY.

United States Forces Push On Past Sevilla Without Meeting the Expected Resistance and Now Occupy a tion Four Miles from Santiago.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS BEING HURRIED FORWARD.

Special Cable from the American General to "The Chicago Tribune" in Which He Reports Operations in the Island to Be in an Encouraging State.

LA QUASINA CASUALTIES LARGER THAN FIRST GIVEN.

Roosevelt's Men Walk Into an Ambuscade Prepared with the Ingenuity of Apache Indians, and About One Hundred Are Killed or Wounded.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BRINGS VICTORY TO THE ROUGH RIDERS.

(Special Cable from General Shafter to the New York World and the Chicago Tribune.)

Playa del Este, Cuba, June 27.—In answer to your inquiry as to our progress would say operations here are extremely difficult, but we hope to get straightened out soon. SHAFTER, Major General.

PUSHING FORWARD THE BIG GUNS.

(Special Cable from Our Own Correspondent, H. J. Whigham.)

Baiquiri, Cuba, June 25, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—The advance guard of the American forces is now in sight of Santiago. There will be 8,000 United States troops within two hours' march of the stronghold tomorrow. Others will join them from day to day.

At this point the Americans will mass and await the artillery.

General Shafter has landed and is at Sibony. He will not allow the assault to be made on Santiago until the artillery has been advanced. The engineering corps is making roads for the heavy guns.

As soon as the artillery can be moved forward the attack on Santiago will be made.

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF SANTIAGO.

(Copyright, 1898, the Associated Press.)

Headquarters of General Chaffee, Two Miles Beyond Sevilla, Sunday, June 26, Noon, by Dispatch Boat, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday, June 27, 12:30 a. m.—The American troops are now within four miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Two brigades of Brigadier General Lawton's division, in command of General Chaffee and Colonel R. H. Hall of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, last night and today moved forward past the village of Sevilla, where the Spaniards were expected to make a stand, and occupied the hills to the right and left.

Two miles beyond, far out in front of the American forces and occupying the roads leading to Santiago, is a force of 1,500 Cubans under General Carlos Gonzales.

The entire Cuban army, under direction of General Calixto Garcia, is massing for a co-operative attack on Santiago. Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans, is expected from the interior before nightfall, while from Aserradero, twenty miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans arrived today.

There are no Spaniards in the entire country between Baiquiri, where most of the American troops were landed, and Santiago.

The retreat of the enemy after yesterday's battle apparently became a rout, which did not end until the fortifications around the city were reached.

The transport Leona today brought to Juragua from Aserradero nearly 2,000 insurgents, thoroughly armed, and plentifully supplied with ammunition. They are part of the army of General Garcia and have been sent to the front to join the insurgents already occupying the roads to Santiago.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juragua, June 25, via Kingston, June 26.—Troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face, the main forces being less than four miles apart.

Tonight the picket lines at certain points are within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

The troops are all ashore here and at Baiquiri with the exception of those that have gone forward. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's campaign at both landing points.

There is a continual procession of small boats riding to the beach through the pounding surf, and, as one week's rations are already landed, it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore by Tuesday, the 28th.

HARD WORK BEING DONE.

The landing of troops, horses, and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge, and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, General Shafter has landed over 16,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules, and thousands of dollars' worth of supplies

on the exposed beaches, and only two men have lost their lives. No more than fifty animals have been drowned, and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost.

The officers generally are surprised at the small loss of life and property. General Shafter said to a correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"I am well satisfied with the progress that is being made. The disembarkation is slow, but considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing places the men have done well. I only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place. I am much pleased at the gallant conduct of our men in the action at Sevilla yesterday and with their cool and veteran-like work. The victory was complete."

Gives a Larger Death List.

General Wheeler, in his official report, places the number of dead in the engagement at Sevilla as twenty-two and the number of wounded as between seventy and eighty. No attempt has yet been made to prepare an official list with the names of the dead and wounded. The high grass and bushes of the battle ground make it difficult to find the bodies, but an official list will probably be prepared by Monday.

The bodies of thirty-nine Spaniards have been found, and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than the American.

Massing Troops at Sevilla.

The majority of the American troops are now here or at the front in the vicinity of Sevilla. The force at the latter place, which is about nine miles from Santiago, numbers 6,000 Americans and 1,500 Cubans. General Wheeler is in command there, with Generals Young, Lawton, and Chaffee. General Wheeler will remain at Sevilla, which will be made a rendezvous for the troops landing at Baiquiri and at this point, the artillery and cavalry being put forward from Baiquiri. The cavalry have been sent ahead to cut a wagon road through the underbrush.

From the American position at Savilla Santiago is plainly visible and the fortifications can be seen. The following reports to General Shafter from Generals at the front show the conditions:

To General Shafter:

I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning (Saturday). They report that the soldiers and citizens are short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing young horses for food, and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice flour.

Three Spanish Generals took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagonloads of wounded were carried into Santiago, and many others wounded got there on horses or afoot. We can see Morro Castle and the flag distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts. WHEELER.

[Dated Saturday afternoon.]

To General Shafter: We can plainly see Santiago less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. These hills appear deserted. The country is fairly open and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. General Chaffee occupies Sevilla today. YOUNG.

[Dated Saturday evening].

Fleet Awaiting Its Opportunity.

While the army advances the main portion of the fleet lies patiently in front of Morro Castle awaiting its opportunity. Before the end of next week the fate of Santiago and Admiral Cervera should be decided.

By that time, it is believed, the Spanish troops will have been forced back upon the city and defeated in a decisive engagement. Simultaneously the forts at the mouth of the harbor should be captured under cover of a naval bombardment.

Three things will then be left to Cervera—to surrender with his ships, to surrender after destroying his ships, or to make a dash out to sure destruction. He may forestall fate by making an attempt to get out of the harbor before the army accomplishes its end. The first Spanish ship to appear off Morro Castle would be sunk within fifteen minutes. Nothing in Admiral Cervera's fleet could survive the concentrated fire of all the battleships in the navy and three of the best cruisers.

The general opinion among naval expert is that Santiago town will be burned by the Spanish troops before they surrender, that Admiral Cervera will destroy his ships, and that he will then submit to the enemy. If this supposition is correct the whole work should be accomplished in a week. It is hardly likely that the army can effect its purpose without considerable loss, although its superiority in numbers, caliber, and generalship insures an ultimate, sweeping victory.

Surrender Is Expected.

There is every possibility that the Spanish troops may surrender independently of Admiral Cervera. If the Spanish Admiral should insist upon thus prolonging the agony he would be subjected to a fire from his own forts and the army siege guns. If these proved ineffective the harbor mouth would be dragged, the mines removed, Admiral Sampson's ships would enter, and Admiral Cervera would be finished off.

When the Americans took Baiquiri they found a letter partly written in the house of the Spanish commandant. It was addressed to the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba and had the tone of braggadocio. It read in part as follows:

"I am well fortified and prepared to resist all the forces the American pigs can bring against us."

Evidently at this point the American transports appeared and the boasting Spanish officer ran off, leaving the letter half written.

The Yankton arrived this morning from Norfolk. Two thousand Cubans were transported today from Aserradero to Altares. They were taken off shore in pontoons under the supervision of General Ludlow of the engineers. They belonged to General Calixto Carcia's force, and transporting them by water from the west to the east side of Santiago saved several days. It also saves unnecessary fighting. The Cubans will join the army's van. All the convoy ships except the battleship Indiana, which is off the harbor, are coaling at Guantanamo.

The Hornet has gone on blockading duty on the south coast.

This morning the Gloucester shelled a Spanish party that was working at the railroad trestle east of El Morro.

Armies Face to Face.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juragua, June 25, via Kingston, June 26.—Troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face, the main forces being less than four miles apart.

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Famous Battle of La Quasina.

Juragua, Cuba, June 25.—[Per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.]—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina.

That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life.

Already thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others undoubtedly are lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

List of the Killed.

A complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing on the American side, revised to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows:

CAPTAIN ALLYN M. CAPRON, Troop L, Rough Riders.
SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH JR., Troop L, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE MILDEN W. DANSON, Troop L, Rough Riders.
SERGEANT DOUGHERTY, Troop A, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE W. T. IRWIN, Troop F, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE KELBE, First United States Cavalry.
PRIVATE BERLIN, First United States Cavalry.
PRIVATE SLENNOCK, First United States Cavalry.
CORPORAL WHITE, Tenth United States Cavalry.
SERGEANT MARCUS D. RUSSELL, Troop G, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE LEGGETT, Troop A, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE HARRY HEFFNER, Troop G, Rough Riders.
PRIVATE B. WORK, Troop B, First Regular Cavalry.
PRIVATE KRUPP, Troop B, First Regular Cavalry.
PRIVATE STARK, Troop A, First Regular Cavalry.
PRIVATE — —, Troop K, First Regular Cavalry.

List of the Missing.

Private Merriam Camp, Troop G, Rough Riders.
Sergeant D. W. Bell, Rough Rider.
Trumpeter T. R. McDonald, Rough Rider.
Private N. H. Cochrane, Rough Rider.
Private Fred Chilcot, Rough Rider.
Private J. S. Miller, Rough Rider.
Private W. S. Sharp, Rough Rider.
Private J. E. Steadman, Rough Rider.
Private D. C. Deniss, Rough Rider.

List of the Wounded.

Major James Bell, First Cavalry, shot in the leg.
Captain Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry, shot in the stomach; serious.
Lieutenant Byron, First Cavalry.
Private Frank Booth, Troop F, Rough Riders.
Private George Brixton, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private S. F. Ishler, Troop C, Rough Riders.
Private Joseph Dole, Troop B, Rough Riders.
Private John R. Keene, Troop L, Rough Riders.
Private M. L. Newcombe, Troop D, Rough Riders.
Private Martin Brell, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private Samuel Redd, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private Arthur Wheeler, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private Theodore Gryce, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.
Private Kelly Mayberry, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.
Private James Russell, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private Schulter Whitney, Rough Riders.
Private Nathaniel M. Fox, Troop L, Rough Riders.
Corporal J. M. Dean, Troop E, Rough Riders.
Private J. N. Deal, Troop D, Rough Riders.
Private C. L. Reed, Troop F, Rough Riders.
Corporal J. B. Rhodes, Troop D, Rough Riders.
Sergeant Thomas Ryan, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry.
Private E. J. Albertson, Troop F, Rough Riders.
Trumpeter I. F. Meagher, Troop L, Rough Riders.
Private George Roland, Troop G, Rough Riders.
Private F. A. Miller, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private D. V. Watson, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private John Damatt, Troop L, Rough Riders.
Captain James H. McClintock, Rough Riders.
Lieutenant J. R. Thomas Jr., Rough Riders.
Private T. W. Wiggins, Troop B, Rough Riders.
Private Robert Z. Bailey, Troop F, Rough Riders.
Private R. W. Reid, Troop G, Rough Riders.
Private Gains, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private Reilly, Troop B, First Cavalry.

Captain McCormick and Captain Luna of the Rough Riders, who were reported as among the dead or wounded, were unharmed, as was also Colonel Wood, whom Adjutant Hall reported as mortally wounded.

Edward Marshall, a New York correspondent, was seriously wounded.

Spaniards Get Information.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movements towards Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two block-houses, flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth Cavalry, under General Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men started up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank, General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly intrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched down in the road, waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

Fierce and Stubborn Fight.

At 7:30 a. m. General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the signal for a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired the hillsides commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troopers, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible they fired. Never for an instant did they falter.

One husky warrior of the Tenth Cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said: "O, that's all right. That's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left could be heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men and the regular, deeper-toned volley firing of the Spanish. Over there the American losses were the greatest.

Wood's Men in the Trap.

Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front, and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set by the Spaniards, and only the unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran quail prevented what might easily have been a disaster.

As it was Troop L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Captain Capron, was almost surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt today when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and machine guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron and about fifteen men killed or wounded.

"The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate, indeed, that it surprised me; and their firing was fearfully heavy.

"Not a Man Flinched."

"I want to say a word for our own men. Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

From another officer who took a prominent part in the fighting more details were obtained. "When the firing began," said he, "Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt took the right wing with Troops G and H, under Captains Llewelyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Captain Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Colonel Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops advanced 100 yards. Colonel Young then took the right wing and shifted Colonel Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given and with a yell the men sprang forward. Colonel Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier, and cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance.

"For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna of Troop F lost nine of his men.

Brilliant Charge and Victory.

"Then the reserves, Troops K and F, were ordered up. Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse 800 yards away, and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends, and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse.

"That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure, which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight.

"Deeds of heroism enough were done to fill a volume. One of the men of Troop E, desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and, with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it, and walked unconcernedly back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into the lines. Another soldier of Troop L, concealing himself as best he could behind a tree, gave up his place to a wounded companion, and a moment or two later was himself wounded.

"Sergeant Bell stood by the side of Captain Capron when the latter was mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but he never flinched. "'Give me your gun a minute,' he said to the sergeant, and, kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime, had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his Captain and fired steadily.

Capron's Message to Loved Ones.

"When Captain Capron fell he gave the sergeant a parting message to his wife and father, and bade the sergeant good-bye in a cheerful voice, and was then borne away dying.

"Sergeant Hamilton Fish Jr. was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wood road into range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard, who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree, with his back against it. Captain Capron stood over him, shooting, and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay.

"He lived twenty minutes. He gave a lady's small hunting-case watch from his belt to a messmate as a last souvenir."

With the exception of Captain Capron all the Rough Riders killed in yesterday's fight were buried this morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the Episcopal burial service for the dead, and as he knelt in prayer every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the chaplain announced the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

Beautiful Burial Site.

The dead rough riders rest right on the summit of the hill where they fell. The site is most beautiful. A growth of rich, luxuriant grass and flowers covers the slopes and from the top a farreaching view is had over the tropical forest. Chaplain Brown has marked each grave and has complete records for the benefit of friends of the dead soldiers.

Captain Capron's body was brought into Juragua this afternoon, but it was deemed inadvisable to send it north at this season and the interment took place on a hillside near the seashore, back of the provisional hospital.

After a brief service a parting volley was fired over the grave of the dead Captain and a bugle sounded "taps" as the sun sank over the mountain tops beyond Santiago.

Spaniards at Caimanera Are Desperate.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 26.—It is believed in camp here that the Town of Caimanera, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition owing to lack of food.

The report is that they will leave the town and fall back on Guantanamo. Several Spanish soldiers were seen about Caimanera today, but the number there is understood to be small.

Blanco Reports to Madrid.

London, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"General Blanco has cabled to Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, as follows:

"'Continuing my account of what happened yesterday (Thursday) and today at Santiago: General Rubina's column, after concluding its operations, was again attacked at midday and in the afternoon by the enemy's forces in large numbers, supported by artillery. The enemy again advanced to the attack this (Friday) morning, but was repulsed with numerous and visible losses. They were seen to be acting in concert with insurgent bands, and shouts were heard of "Viva Cuba Independiente."

"'In both days' fighting we lost eight men killed and three officers and twenty-four men wounded. The Colonel of the Puerto Rifle Battalion, Commandant Andres Alcania, and Colonel of Cavalry Domingo Berry especially distinguished themselves. The fact of our not being able to take the offensive before receiving reinforcements from Manzanillo, and also of the outer line of defenses at Santiago being weakened, induced General Linares to retire and to intrench his men. This was effected without molestation from the enemy. Opposite Baiquiri twenty-two vessels and the fleet of transports remained in sight.'

"Further intelligence is anxiously awaited.

"Regarding the country between Sevilla and Santiago, all the topographical information we possess is that it is difficult of access. Admiral Sampson's amende honorable has somewhat calmed the violent indignation produced by the disgraceful calumny which imputed barbaric conduct to the Spanish troops. On all sides I hear the hope expressed that the United States government will take all means to correct the erroneous impression made by Admiral Sampson's first dispatch.

"The agitation which attended the closing of the Cortes is already forgotten in the anxiety as to events in Cuba. The air is full of rumors, but I am assured by the most competent authorities that for the present at least neither Señor Sagasta nor any other Minister will resign."

ANTAGONIST AND DEFENDER OF THE ROAD TO SANTIAGO.

GENERAL LAWTON,
Commanding the Advance Guard of Shafter's Troops.

GENERAL LINARES,
Personally Commanding the Spanish Forces at Sevilla.

HAMILTON FISH JR., KILLED IN LAST FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

DON GERMAN GAMAZO, WHO WILL SUCCEED SAGASTA.

Madrid dispatches say when the expected ministerial crisis comes Gamazo will step into Sagasta's shoes

LOOKS FOR STOUT RESISTANCE

Comment of a London Newspaper on the Conditions Surrounding Santiago de Cuba.

London, June 26.—The Times, reviewing the operations in Cuba, says:

"So far the advance of the expeditionary force has been as rapid as could be expected. Unless, however, General Linares has strangely neglected to make use of the ample time available, General Shafter's force will shortly find itself in front of an intrenched position strongly held.

"In spite of the amazing revelations of military incompetence which have come from Manila it is not easy to believe that such a position as Santiago can be simply rushed by a strong advance guard. Admiral Cervera's dispatches and the landing of his crews, however, seem to indicate that the situation is critical.

"Meanwhile the American troops can hardly be in condition to undertake great advances. The spirit that animates them may fairly be trusted to carry them through the coming difficulties, but the strain upon their health imposed by forced marches in an extremely hot climate immediately after disembarkation is necessarily considerable. It must be remembered that they were practically unopposed in landing. As Spanish garrisons were not able to hold their own against insurgents in the open country around Santiago, it was certain that General Linares could not attempt to oppose the American landing.

"The fall of Santiago will undoubtedly produce a moral effect at Madrid, but these operations are wholly subordinate and but for Spain's financial and other weaknesses would not materially affect the issue of the war."

CANARD ABOUT CAPT. EVANS.

Washington Officials Say That "Fighting Bob" Is Still on Deck—Only a Victim of Spanish Yarns.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., June 26.—The story printed by an English newspaper of the killing of Captain "Bob" Evans and some of his men in the conning tower of the Iowa by a shell of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is pronounced at the Navy department to be a canard.

No word has been received from Sampson today, and with a cable line near him it is not imagined that he would fail to report immediately an occurrence of such gravity. Probably the sole foundation for this story was the attack made about a week ago by Sampson upon the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor in which the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk and one of the Spanish torpedo boats disabled.

The report originated in a Spanish source and the officials of both the War and Navy departments are expecting that numbers of such canards will be put afloat throughout the campaign. The Spaniards proved their alertness at this work yesterday.

CASUALTIES ON THE TEXAS.

Admiral Sampson Makes an Official Report to Washington of the Killed and Wounded.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The following official report of the casualties on the battleship Texas, when it participated in the sham attack west of Santiago last Wednesday, was received from Admiral Sampson tonight:

Killed—Apprentice Frank J. Blakely.

Seriously wounded—Apprentice Raymond Russell, George Francis Mullin.

Slightly wounded—Seaman Rudolph Carl Engel, Hugh Amos Lee, Landsman John Emory Lively, Coxswain John J. Simonson, Apprentice John Edmund Nelson, Seaman Aroid Sjogrist.

From the official records the following brief sketches of the unfortunate men were obtained:

Frank J. Blakely, apprentice, first-class; born in Taunton, Mass.; enlisted Feb. 16,1895. Next of kin, Mrs. Amelia Blakely, 220 Providence street, Providence, R. I. Citizen of United States.

John Emory Lively, landsman; born in Jackson, O.; enlisted July 10, 1896. Next of kin, J. E. Lively, Jr., Mount Vernon, Ill. Citizen of United States.

Rudolph Carl Engel, seaman; born in Germany; enlisted Feb. 2, 1897; previous naval service about three years. Next of kin, Louisa Engel, mother, Hergenheul, Germany. Naturalized citizen.

Aroid Sjorgrist, seaman; born in Stockholm, Sweden; enlisted Feb. 4, 1897; claims no relatives. Citizenship, declared intention.

Raymond Russell, apprentice, second-class; born in Wilmington, Del.; enlisted Aug. 10, 1896. Next of kin, George Russell, 3236 East Thompson street, Philadelphia, Pa. Citizen of United States.

John Edmund Nelson was born in Chicago in 1880. His father, his next of kin, lives at 1351 State street, Chicago. On Dec. 21, 1896, he enlisted in the United States navy as an apprentice. He was stationed on the receiving ship Vermont at Brooklyn. He was transferred to Newport, on board the school ship Constellation, where he remained six months, going then to the training ship Alliance for a cruise to Gibraltar, England, the Madeira Islands, and home by way of St. Thomas and Key West. He had a furlough of ten days last December, which he spent at home in Chicago. He was transferred on Jan. 4 to the Texas.

John J. Simonson, coxswain; born Nyburg, Denmark; enlisted Aug. 3, 1896; previous service about twelve years. Next of kin, Jane Simonson, sister, 1472 Market street, East St. Louis, Ill. Citizenship, naturalized.

Hugh Amos Lee, apprentice, third class; born in Philadelphia, Pa.; enlisted June 5, 1896. Next of kin, William A. Lee, 7 Centennial avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Citizen of United States.

George F. Mullin; next of kin, Ellen S. Kerr, 200 Eighty-fifth street, New York.

LAND TROOPS EAST OF SIGUA.

Spanish Attack Invaders from the American Ships, but Are Repulsed.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE BRONSON REA TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Playa del Este, Cuba, June 27, 1 a. m.—The Vixen and Gloucester, carrying 300 Cubans, attempted a landing at Sigua, six miles east of Baiquiri, yesterday, and the first boat was swamped by the surf, the men swimming ashore.

Recognizing the impossibility of a successful landing the steamers withdrew a few miles eastward and accomplished the undertaking.

Several hundred Spaniards retreated after a short fight and endeavored to surround the first boat's crew. The main body came to their rescue in the nick of time. The Spaniards withdrew.

The disembarkment of troops is still in progress at Baiquiri and Siboney. There is difficulty in landing horses owing to the surf. The animals slide overboard and swim ashore, guided by boats. Fifteen horses were drowned at Baiquiri. Six boats were swamped and wrecked in the surf.

The landing at Siboney is easier. Delay in landing commissary stores has caused slight discontent. Early today the fault was remedied. Tonight the Laura was occupied constantly in landing provisions.

Great discomfort has been experienced from lack of sufficient pack animals to carry personal effects. Native horses are scarce and the property of the Cuban republic.

Some insurgents are eating horseflesh. There is great lack of food and clothing among them.

SANTIAGO HARBOR IS OPEN.

Stated That the Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius Has Passed the Sunken Merrimac.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—The entrance to the harbor of Santiago is not blocked and Hobson and his hero band risked their lives for naught. It is stated upon reliable authority that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius entered the harbor several nights ago, easily passing to one side of the sunken coaler.

The Vesuvius reconnoitered for a time and then repassed the wreck of the Merrimac without difficulty.

It is evident that Hobson, although acting in exact accord with his instructions, sailed too far into the harbor before sinking the coaler.

It is stated that two battleships could sail abreast into the harbor at the present time, which condition will be favorable to the American naval forces should it be decided to attack Santiago simultaneously by land and sea.

JUST IN FROM HONOLULU.

United States Gunboat Bennington Arrives at San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, Cal., June 26.—The United States gunboat Bennington reached here tonight. The Bennington left Honolulu on June 16.

The Bennington will at once proceed to Mare Island, where it will be thoroughly overhauled in dry dock. Its officers hope to be ordered to Manila.

The officers of the Bennington speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the American soldiers in Honolulu. They were not allowed to spend a cent and they got all they wanted to eat and drink. There was not a single instance where the hospitality of the islanders was abused.

SHELLS INJURE TWO MONITORS.

Report That the Puritan the Miantonomah Are Damaged by the Spaniards.

New York, June 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

"The Navy department early this morning received two cipher messages from Key West. The contents, after translation, were carefully guarded. It is learned that the dispatches informed the department that two United States vessels have been damaged, but to what extent could not be ascertained.

"The vessels injured were the Miantonomah and Puritan, two big monitors.

"Just when they were damaged is being preserved an official secret, but it is supposed they ran too close to the batteries of Havana and were fired on.

"One monitor had its steering gear badly damaged and the other is said to have had one gun dismantled.

"It is not believed there were any fatalities."

BEARING NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

Press Boats Hurrying from Santiago to the Cable Stations with Accounts of the Engagement.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Guantanamo, June 24, via Port Antonio, June 25.—The tidings of the first land fight in which American soldiers took part in Cuba was quick to reach the camp at Juragua, and to travel thence to Baiquiri, then to the cruisers and battleships, and within a few hours to the land and sea forces at Guantanamo.

The interest aroused by the fighting was great, and the almost universal query was: "Did we win?" Great regret was expressed for those who fell.

Speaking of Captain Capron, who had left Custer's old fighting Seventh Cavalry to join the Rough Riders, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt remarked on the battlefield: "He was one of the most accomplished officers I ever knew."

The wounded were being brought down the steep hillside to Juragua when the Wanda arrived in the roadstead. Already two regiments of the reinforcing brigade were moving away over the hills, carrying their dog tents in a roll over their shoulders with their haversacks and canteens. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were only partially disembarked at Baiquiri, six miles away, yet three cavalry commands had pressed forward, dismounted, without artillery support.

The Wanda left Juragua at 4 in the afternoon with a list of the dead and wounded, furnished by the Associated Press correspondent, who had just arrived from the

(Continued on fourth page.)

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 3, 4, 5, and 6
One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00.
For full particulars apply
Pennsylvania Ticket Office,
No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

IT IS NOT

What you pay for the advertisement, but what the advertisement pays you. It pays to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

SOON GO TO THE FRONT.

Fifteen Regiments at Camp Thomas Get Orders to Prepare to Move.

POINT IS NOT NAMED.

May Join Shafter's Forces or Be Sent to Some Place Other than Santiago.

ILLINOIS TROOPS INCLUDED.

Third and Fifth Regiment Men Delighted at the Prospect of Actual Service.

ALL OF THE FIRST DIVISION GOES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
DAVID B. MACGOWAN.

Chickamaugua Park, Ga., June 26.—[Special.]—Fifteen volunteer regiments in this camp, including the Third and Fifth Illinois, today received orders to prepare for immediate departure.

They are designated an "expeditionary for Cuba," and while their object point is not named in the order the general understanding is they will go to Tampa to form part of the reinforcements General Coppinger is expected to carry to General Shafter.

However, guesses are divided and some of the shrewd ones around Major General James H. Wilson's headquarters think the force called for will form an independent expedition against Puerto Rico or some point in Cuba other than Santiago.

They say there is no need of so large a reinforcement at Santiago.

Colonel Fred Bennitt of the Third Illinois said he had stopped guessing and will be satisfied to get into action anywhere where there is to be fighting. Colonel James S. Culver declared he would prefer Puerto Rico.

The entire first division, under General Wilson, and two brigades of the second division, under Brigadier General Polland, compose the expeditionary force.

There were two transfers in the first division, the First and Third Kentucky being unprepared to move. Their places are taken by the Eighth Massachusetts and the First New Hampshire.

The news came early in the day. It was carried unofficially to the headquarters of the two divisions affected before 10 o'clock, but the official news, conveyed by general order No. 31, of the First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, reached General Wilson shortly before noon.

News Causes a Furor.

The news spread rapidly in the various camps, and soon infectious cheering roused echoes in the woods. The officers and men of the Third and Fifth were electrified with enthusiasm when it was known they had been selected to go to the front.

The brigade orders fixing details of the packing and giving instructions about final equipment were read after dress parade by Adjutants Elsworth G. Bowen of the Third and Brown of the Fifth, and renewed demonstrations ensued.

The expeditionary force, as made up by its general order, signed by Brigadier General M. V. Sheridan, Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, is as follows:

First Division—Major General James H. Wilson commanding.

First Brigade, Brigadier General Ernst commanding—Eighth Massachusetts, Colonel Peppo; Third Wisconsin, Colonel Moore; Fifth Illinois, Colonel Culver.

Second Brigade, Brigadier General Sanger commanding—Third Illinois, Colonel Bennitt; Fourth Ohio, Colonel) Coit; Fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Case.

Third Brigade, Brigadier General Wiley commanding—Second Wisconsin, Colonel Born; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Huldins; First New Hampshire.

Second Division—Brigadier General Poland commanding.

First Brigade, Colonel Gardiner commanding—Thirty-first Michigan; One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Colonel Gundey; First Georgia, Colonel Lawton.

Second Brigade, Brigadier General McKee commanding—First West Virginia, Colonel Spillman; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Colonel Smith; Twelfth New York, Colonel Leonard.

Brigadier J. A. Wiley is transferred from the First Brigade of the Third Division, along with Captain E. E. Robbins, Assistant Quartermaster.

General Wiley displaces Colonel Hulings of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The only Acting Brigadier of the force is Colonel Gardiner of the Thirty-first Michigan, who is a West Pointer.

Movement to Be Hurried.

While the order issued today by General Brooke is preparatory to moving orders yet to be issued, the supplementary instructions conveyed by brigade orders show plainer than words that the movement will be hurried. Brigadier General Sanger told Colonel Bennitt he must be prepared to move by Tuesday. He was directed to prod his Quartermaster and ordnance officer, and was informed that the entire camp would be robbed to supply deficiencies in the equipment of the fifteen selected regiments.

"Tell your men to ask for what they need and it will be furnished, no matter who is robbed," General Sanger declared.

The unexpectedness of the order is illustrated by its reception in the Third Illinois camp. Colonel Bennitt was absent, looking for ground suitable for a rifle range. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher was field officer of the day for the brigade and was attending to his duties. The camp was quiet preparatory to the noon mess call. Suddenly an orderly clattered through the guard line at a sharp gallop and requested that Colonel Bennitt report at once to General Sanger. Major Jackson rode over to brigade headquarters to report for Colonel Bennitt. It happened Colonel Bennitt rode along and joined him in the Lafayette road.

Trooper Edward C. Oden died today from the effects of the appendicitis operation performed by Colonel Nicholas Senn and Major Cuthbertson. Oden had only a week of camp life. He arrived on Sunday, June 19, as a recruit for the Hamilton club Troop H. He sickened Tuesday and was operated upon Wednesday. Oden was a practicing attorney in the office of Knickerbocker & Smith, Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago. His father, the Rev. James Oden, lives at Alcajon, Cal.

He took an active part in politics, and lacked by a few votes of being nominated as the Republican candidate for Representative in the General Assembly at the recent convention of the First District. He was a member of the Northwestern Alumni association of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

HURT MAY NOT PROVE FATAL.

Private Burkhart, Who Was Shot at Jacksonville, Gives Promise of Recovery.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Jacksonville, Fla., June 26.—[Special.]—Private Burkhart, who was wounded yesterday by the negro servant, is resting easily today at Division Hospital, and Surgeon Marquis feels hopeful of his recovery.

Twenty-one recruits in charge of Private Lucas of Company C arrived at camp at noon today. The officers of the recruiting party are expected tomorrow or Tuesday and will bring five musicians with them, which will fill the ranks of the Second to the maximum, and will be the first of the Illinois regiments to be so recruited.

Information is at hand that Governor Tanner and staff will visit the Illinois regiments early in July.

Warren G. Purdy, Second Vice President of the Rock Island railway, who indorses Colonel Moulton's plan of having lemonade in the regimental exchange, sends a check for $10 for that purpose. President Purdy was once Lieutenant Colonel of the Second, and still has a warm spot in his heart for the soldier boys.

MIMIC WAR AT CAMP ALGER.

Seventh Illinois to Participate Today in a Court-Martial and a Sham Battle.

Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., June 26.—[Special.]—There will be two great events in camp tomorrow, in which the Seventh Illinois will participate—the first field court-martial and a sham battle. The court is to convene at 10 a. m., and this may interfere seriously with the battle. In the first place, the ordnance officer, Lieutenant Ames, is to receive a hearing. He is charged with being absent without leave. He had permission to go to Philadelphia, but instead went West, and came back a married man. There has been a great deal of marrying and giving in marriage, and running off to get married is quite the most popular amusement. This was a case of love and duty. The regiment was waiting for blank cartridge with which to repel the enemy, but their ordnance officer was engrossed in matrimonial affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel William P. Burnham of the Fourth Missouri will be President of the court, which is composed of the following: Major J. T. Fee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana; Major T. T. Brazier, Sixth Pennsylvania; Major W. E. Stringfellow, Fourth Missouri; Major S. E. Kelsey, Third Missouri; Major William Wilson, Third New York; Major C. Doster, Twenty-second Kansas; Major F. K. Duffery, Second Tennessee; Major L. M. Ennis, Seventh Illinois; Captain W. E. Schuyler, Sixth Pennsylvania; Captain F. A. Lamb, Third Missouri; Captain H. Bliss, First Rhode Island; Captain O. Rankin, Second Tennessee. First Lieutenant H. D. Ryers will be Judge Advocate General.

Private Hodges of Company L, who is charged with desertion, and Private Elton of Company K, who is charged with being absent without leave, will come before the court.

The other important event of tomorrow is the sham battle. Captain Closby, who will command the First Battalion, will leave camp and go out with his command about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and will select a position and fortify and maintain it if possible. They will intrench themselves under the guidance of the engineer corps of the regiment, and this will be the point of attack.

Captains Carrol and Kennedy will take out the First and Second Battalions. On the attack they will find the enemy within a radius of eight miles, and they must effect its capture within a given time. Colonel Kavanagh and Adjutant Cassidy will be with the attacking forces, and Lieutenant Colonel Mariarty will be with the defense, and they are to judge of the merits of the fight.

Representative Mills of Chicago, Solicitor of the Treasury Connell, and Mr. O'Connel of Chicago were the guests of Colonel Kavanagh at mess today. Colonel Kavanagh's mother and sister were also at mess, and later they returned to Washington.

TROOPS ARE OFF FOR CUBA.

Cruiser Harvard Sails from Hampton Roads with Men from Two States.

GO TO JOIN SHAFTER.

Destination of the Former Ocean Liner Is the Besieged Town of Santiago.

FOLLOWED BY THE VULCAN.

Repair Ship Accompanies the Harvard and Will Become Part of Sampson's Fleet.

ARE DUE TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY.

Norfolk, Va., June 26.—[Special.]—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, having on board the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in command of Colonel F. B. Bogan, and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, left Hampton Roads at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Santiago. With the Harvard went the repair ship Vulcan, formerly the Chatham, of the Merchants' and Miners' line, the latter to join Sampson's squadron.

It was intended that the Harvard should sail at daybreak this morning, but at the last moment it was decided to take on more coal in addition to the large amount already in the bunkers. A large number of the troops who had gone astray in the Town of Newport News had to be corralled, and this was no easy task and added to the delay.

The boys were given liberty yesterday afternoon, and those who had a little money left from pay day made merry in the town. The result was that when the bugle sounded to go abroad many were absent. A guard was detailed to find them, and all night the search was kept up. It was noon today before the last trooper was aboard.

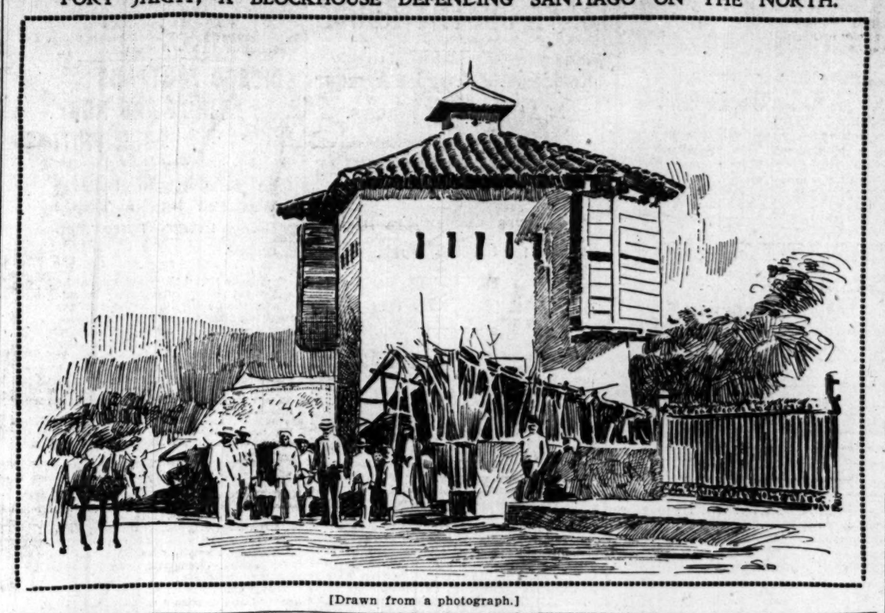
Some more stores and ammunition were brought from Norfolk, and it was 12:45 before the coal barge drew away. Precisely at 2 o'clock tide was at flood. Up came the anchors, the Harvard's mighty engines began to work, and the vessel slowly started down stream.

Thousands of people were gathered on the shore, and the boys in blue were given a royal sendoff. They crowded the decks and rigging and returned the cheers.

When the Harvard passed Fort Monroe the soldiers in camp there gave three parting cheers, which were returned. A patrol tug led the way through the mine fields, and the Harvard increased speed and was soon at the Virginia Capes, where it dropped the pilot and headed for the south, the Vulcan following.

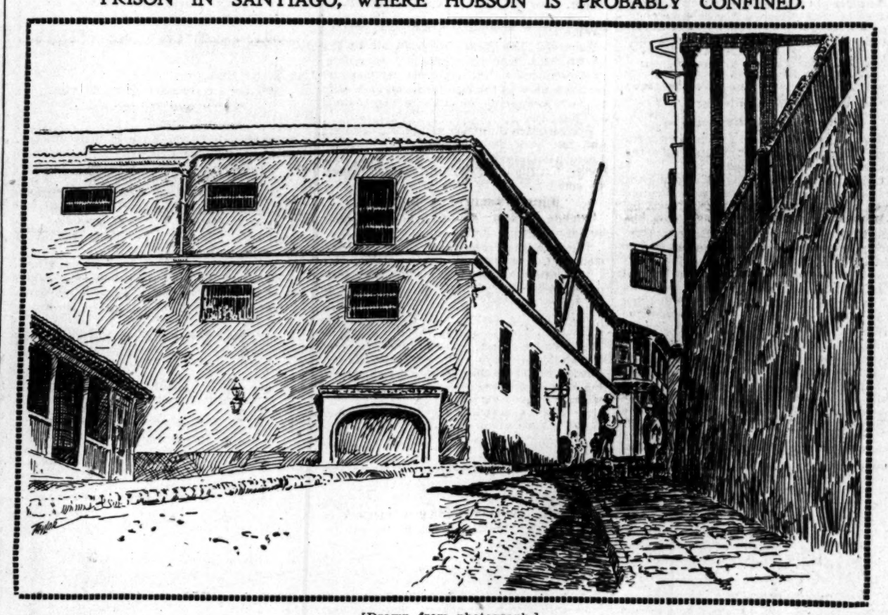
The Harvard is due at Santiago on Wednesday and may return with the Yale to Hampton Roads to carry to Cuba the troops now in Camp Alger.

FORT JARAY, A BLOCKHOUSE DEFENDING SANTIAGO ON THE NORTH.



[Drawn from a photograph.]

PRISON IN SANTIAGO, WHERE HOBSON IS PROBABLY CONFINED.



[Drawn from photograph.]

BRIG AMAPALA IS NOW SUPPOSED TO BE A SPANIARD.

Captured Vessel Apparently Sailed Under a False Flag and Was on Its Way to Secure Supplies for Blockaded Cities.

Key West, Fla., June 26.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Federal officials here are convinced that by the capture of the little brig Amapala by the blockading squadron off Havana last week a daring Spanish plan has been frustrated. When the Amapala was taken it was flying the Honduran flag, and so far from attempting to elude the American ships deliberately ran out to the blockade lines, with the evident intention of being made a prisoner. To the Vicksburg was assigned the task of capture, and Ensign Senn, with a prize crew, brought in the brig.

It is now asserted that the Honduran registry of the vessel was a blind; that it is owned by Spaniards, and that it was being used in an attempt to get food and provisions into the blockaded city.

The prize officials have discovered aboard the Amapala documents and letters which to their minds clear the plan of deception.

CAMARA'S SHIPS HAVE REACHED SUEZ CANAL.

(Continued from first page.)

is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out."

Verified in a Report to Lloyds.

London, June 26.—Lloyd's agency at Port Said telegraphs that the squadron consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos, the torpedo boat destroyers Osado, Mudaz, and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres, and the Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga, Rapida, and San Francisco.

Camara Can Do No Harm.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 26.—A dispatch from Cairo says:

"If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said he would not, under the neutrality law, be allowed to enter the Suez Canal. It is supposed if he traverses the canal that he will endeavor to obtain coal at Obock, on the Gulf of Aden."

In any event the matter is regarded as of no importance, since it is recognized that he can do nothing to interfere with the American operations or retard the fall of Manila.

The Times expresses surprise that the United States has not already sent a flying squadron to the Spanish coast, and it declares that the establishment of a Philippine republic under American protection is "impossible, the mixed races there being quite incapable of self-government."

Not Expected Back at Cadiz.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Cadiz, June 26, via Gibraltar.—I have high naval authority confirming my previous dispatch that Camara's fleet is not expected to return here.

The only warships remaining here now are the Vittoria and the Alfonso XIII. and an antiquated gunboat. Authorities here spread the report that the fleet took 8,000 soldiers, fully equipped, but the real number is believed to be only 5,000.

The fortifications here are now almost completed and the new heavy caliber guns at last have been mounted. Artillery practice has been proceeding from the entrance to the forts the last few days, but the public has been rigorously excluded from the fortifications and the places where marksmanship could be judged.

The reports published that a second reserve squadron was being prepared excite a melancholy amusement here. The majority of the ships mentioned cannot be ready for two months, and the others will take even six months to finish.

The espionage on suspected foreign correspondents here is becoming intolerable, as both the authorities and the masses bitterly resent the publication of any uncensored information.

News Expected at Madrid.

Madrid, June 26.—The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

The threat of the American government to attack the Spanish coast, has had no effect. A third squadron is preparing for the defense of the coast.

A member of the Cabinet in an interview today said: "Let them come. We will receive them as they deserve."

In view of the American threat to send a fleet to the peninsula the government deems it advisable to be prepared for eventualities.

The lights at certain ports have been extinguished, torpedoes have been prepared, and additional guards have been mounted.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The news that Admiral Camara's fleet had reached Port Said at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal reached here this morning. Steps will be taken to complete the plans for the dispatching of a flying squadron to bombard the Spanish coast cities.

Plans for the attacking of the Spanish coast have been under consideration for a week, but it was decided that no definite steps would be taken until it was learned positively that the Spanish fleet was on its way to the Philippines.

HOBSON GETS WINE AND KIND USAGE AT SANTIAGO.

Another Report from the British Consul Regarding the Safety and Comfort of the Merrimac Heroes.

Montreal, June 26.—[Special.]—The following cable shows that Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades are safe and comfortable:

Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, June 26.—To Correspondent, Halifax, N. S.: Hobson is in a spacious front room on the ground floor of the barracks, in which is a large window looking on the road. The food supplied him is good and not limited to regulation rations.

Hobson is allowed wine, but some things are wanting in consequence of the blockade, causing a dearth of many articles. Hobson has repeatedly expressed to me his satisfaction at the treatment accorded to him.

Nobody here prevents his sending a message, but his rules of service forbid. His men are in a room on the same floor, with a large door, in the upper part of which are iron bars, facing the barrack yard. The food is better than that given to the Spanish soldiers, but the dearth of supplies causes limited choice. I visit them frequently.

RAMSDEN, British Consul.

PREMIER OF JAPAN STEPS OUT OF THE MIKADO'S CABINET.

Marquis Ito, in Resigning, Advises the Formation of a Ministry That Will Promote an Aggressive Foreign Policy.

London, June 27.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says:

"Marquis Ito, the Premier, has resigned. In tendering his resignation he advised the Mikado to accept the principle of party government and to instruct Count Okuma Shigenabou and M. Itagaki to form a ministry.

"The Emperor will probably act on Count Ito's advice."

The Ito Cabinet, which was formed last January, was made up with the following distribution of portfolios: Premier, Marquis Ito; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Nissi; Minister of the Interior, Viscount Koshikawa; Minister of War, Viscount Katsura; Minister of Marine, Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi; Minister of Finance, Count Inouye; Minister of Commerce, Baron Itemijoji; Minister of Communications, Baron Suyematsu; Minister of Education, Marquis Saionyi; Minister of Justice, M. Sono.

At the time of the formation of the ministry Marquis Ito, after a failure to form an Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, succeeded, through the personal intervention of the Mikado, in constructing a ministry independent of political parties.

A brief career was predicted for the Cabinet, as it came into being strongly opposed by the military party, which then advocated and has all along insisted upon Japan's asserting herself in the Chinese situation brought on by Germany's action at Kiao-Chou and Russia's at Port Arthur.

Warships Leave for Key West.

Provincetown, Mass., June 26.—The ram Katahdin left today for Hampton Roads. It was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The collier Southery accompanied the latter.

TROOPS ARE ON THE SHIPS.

Third Expedition to the Philippines Embarks at San Francisco.

CARRIES A STRONG FORCE.

Five Transports Take Five Thousand Men to Reinforce Admiral Dewey.

ARE CHEERED AT THE PIERS.

Soldiers Make a Fine Appearance as They March from the Camps to the Ships.

NEWPORT FOLLOWS WEDNESDAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
JOHN FAY.

On Board the Steamer Indiana, San Francisco, June 26.—[Special.]—The third Philippine expedition embarked today, and will sail tomorrow morning. The order to break camp came late last night, and at 7:30 this morning 5,000 men took up their equipments and began marching to the transports.

The Newport was not included in the order, but is expected to sail on Wednesday and catch the advance vessels before Honolulu is sighted.

The troops appeared to better advantage than the men of the former expeditions. They marched between cheering thousands for miles. At the piers the soldiers were given fruit and refreshments, and the headquarters band played the national airs. There were 10,000 persons about the piers, all anxious to give the men an impressive farewell. The assignment of troops was as follows:

Valencia—The North Dakota Regiment, two battalions.

Ohio—Headquarters band and Companies D and H, Eighteenth United States Infantry; the recruits for the First Battalion of the Eighteenth, which sailed on the second expedition; Batteries G and L, Third Artillery, and one battalion of Wyoming volunteers.

Indiana—Headquarters band and Companies B, C, G, and L, Twenty-third United States Infantry, with the recruits for the regiment's first battalion, which sailed on the second expedition; Companies C and F of the Eighteenth; the signal corps, consisting of five officers and fifty-five men, and Company A of the engineer battalion, eighty-four men.

City of Para—The Thirteenth Minnesota, except the recruits.

Morgan City—The First Idaho and the Oregon and Nebraska recruits.

General Merritt, with baggage, is on board the Newport. He is in communication with Washington regarding the advance of the Cadiz fleet.

Heavy ammunition is on board, consigned to Dewey's fleet.

ALONZO J. WHITEMAN, FAMOUS AS A FORGER, AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

Arrested in St. Louis at Request of Boston Authorities—Former State Senator, with Long Record as a Swindler.

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—In the arrest of Alonzo J. Whiteman, alias W. H. Martin, Chief of Detectives Desmond believes he has captured the boldest forger and criminal in the country. The Chief thinks Whiteman was working his way to New York, intending to go to Europe, and to carry $125,000 in gold coin out of the country with him. He is under several indictments in Boston for obtaining goods by false pretenses.

In Whiteman's clothing case were found letter heads and envelopes of the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Kas.; a letter of credence purporting to be signed by W. L. Howe, cashier of the bank; fifteen checks on the bank, perforated, for $114,750; and eight checks, not perforated; also drafts for $5,000.

Alonzo J. Whiteman is a graduate of Hamilton College and is known as an author of legal works. He went to Duluth, Minn., in 1882 and was there elected as State Senator and later was nominated for Congress. While in the Legislature he married at St. Paul a daughter of General A. B. Nettleton. He revised the Minnesota penal code and wrote several books on criminal law.

He was first arrested in 1894 at Detroit on the complaint of J. D. Maxwell of San Francisco, but escaped extradition. After a subsequent arrest in New York on another charge, on which there was no prosecution, he was taken to San Francisco, convicted of forgery on the Maxwell charge, and sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. The sentence was reversed and he was freed.

POPE AGAIN URGES QUEEN REGENT NOT TO ABDICATE.

Vatican Is Advised the Carlists Will Make No Attack on the Present Dynasty—Pope Opposes Any Change in Rulers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 26.—The Standard has the following Rome dispatch:

"The Pope having been disquieted by accounts which have reached the Vatican respecting the Carlist movement, one of the leaders was requested to come in strict incognito to Rome, and was privately received by his Holiness, with the result that the Vatican has received assurances that the Carlists have no present intention of attacking the reigning dynasty, but are resolved to combat the Republicans should the course of events encourage that party to proclaim itself the reigning power in the State.

The Pope has lately written the Queen Regent, advising her on no account to abdicate, which would give encouragement to the enemies of the dynasty.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says minute directions have been forwarded to the Austrian Ambassador at Madrid regarding the personal safety of the Queen Regent. At the same time the personages who are now prominent in all movements in the Spanish capital declare the utmost respect is everywhere evinced for her Majesty.

PRESIDENT MASSO FEELS GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS.

Cuban Ruler Sends a Message to the People of the United States Expressing Appreciation of Their Friendship.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Key West, Fla., June 26.—George Parson of Collier's Weekly, who has just arrived from the seat of government of the Cuban republic, is the bearer of the following letter from President Bartelome Masso.

"I send an enthusiastic salute to the noble American people and to all the press, for whom I feel great gratitude and sympathy for the interest which one and the other have shown and are showing for the Cubans who are so eagerly fighting for their independence.

"Residence of the government, Camaguey, June 7, 1898.

"The President, BARTELOME MASSO."

Earth's Annual Rainfall.

It is estimated that the amount of water precipitated on the globe annually in the form of rain, snow, etc., is 29,000 cubic miles.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D.C.,

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 3, 4, 5, and 6. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. For full particulars apply

Pennsylvania Ticket Office, No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

W. E. ODEN DIES IN CAMP.

Chicago Attorney, a Volunteer from the Hamilton Club, Succumbs to Appendicitis at Chickamauga.

Word was received yesterday of the death early in the morning of William E. Oden, a young Chicago attorney, who was one of twenty members of the Hamilton club to enlist recently in Troop H, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under Colonel Young. He was attacked with appendicitis at Chickamauga early last week and was taken to the Leiter Hospital, where an operation was performed on Thursday morning.

Mr. Oden was 32 years of age, a native of Indiana, and spent his boyhood at Benton Harbor, Mich. He was graduated in 1889 from De Pauw University and became principal of the Spencer (Ind.) High School. He held that position for two years and since then has lived in Chicago. He was connected with the law firm of Knickerbocker & Smith.

Mr. Oden lived at 6626 Harvard avenue.

LITTLE REST AT CAMP TAMPA.

Sunday Is Occupied by the Distribution of Arms to the Men.

[BY HEDLY A. HALL, CHAPLAIN OF THE FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

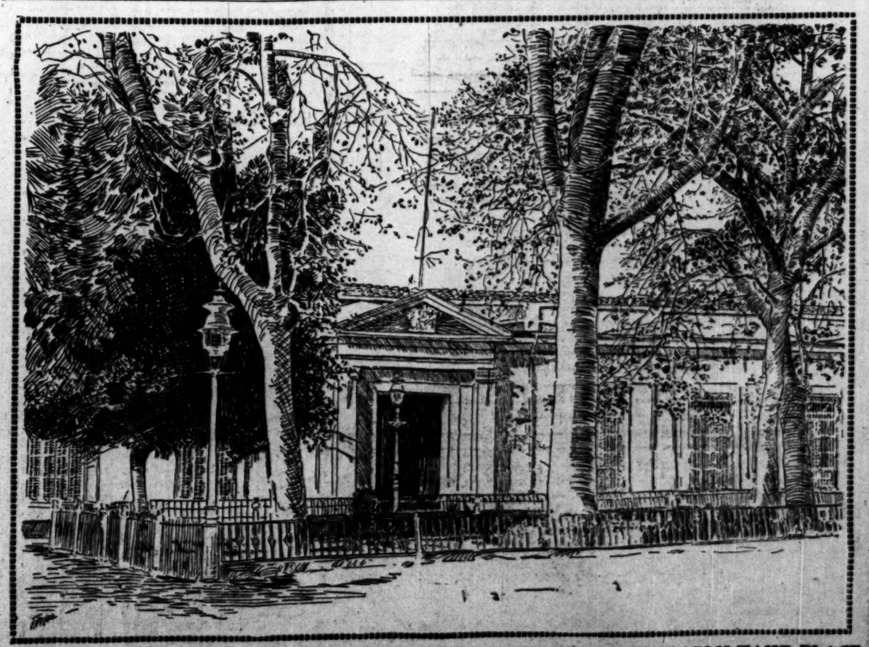
Port Tampa, Fla., June 26.—[Special.]—Sunday is usually a day of rest in camp, but today there has been unusual activity and life. The distribution of arms, etc., by Lieutenant Hart has continued all day.

A 4:32 a. m. today Private Tom Snelling of Company G set free two carrier pigeons brought for the purpose of carrying a greeting from the company to its friends in Chicago. The messages were written on fine paper, wrapped in tinfoil, and attached to the foot of each bird. One bird bore a vote of thanks from the company to the Ladies' Auxiliary of Company G for their donations.

England Fosters the Oyster Industry.

The latest development of the British empire is a colonial oyster industry. New Zealand is sending 5,000 dozen frozen oysters of native production as an experiment. The first cargo will be put on the market at 8 shillings a hundred.

Certainly, Sander & Son's Eucalyptol is the best remedy for sore throats, coughs, colds, influenza, lung troubles, diarrhœa, wounds, sprains, affected kidneys, etc. All druggists.



GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SANTIAGO, WHERE CAPITULATION WILL PROBABLY TAKE PLACE.

[Drawn from photograph.]

EXPENSE OF THE WAR

Figures Showing How Uncle Sam Is Spending Money.

SOME OF THE CONTRACTS.

Large Sums for Fitting Soldiers for Service.

BIG OUTLAY FOR DRY GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, and Leggins Come Next in Importance.

MANY CONTRACTS NOT INCLUDED

New York, June 26.—[Special.]—Who is getting the million a day and over that the government has been spending for war purposes during the last three months?

The records of the Army and Navy departments thus far contain little to indicate the beneficiaries of the government's bounty.

The first figures of war contracts that have been obtained are herewith given. Great difficulty was experienced in getting any tangible facts bearing on the expenditure of such large sums of money as have been appropriated by Congress.

The $50,000,000 emergency fund has been disbursed entirely in the discretion of the President. Separate accounts have been kept of this money, but no details have been made public. It is promised that a special accounting will be made to Congress, but no approximate date is suggested.

Since May 1 the regular system of advertising for bids by purchasing agents has been abandoned, and the circular letter system employed. In this way Deputy Quartermasters General stationed in the large cities have invited proposals for enormous quantities of supplies and made their own contracts. A large percentage of these returns has not yet reached the Army and Navy departments.

These are the first authentic figures for publication. While they are only partial, they are significant:

Beds and bedding	$ 405,174
Boots, shoes, and leggins	976,996
Clothing	214,480
Coal hoisting machinery	150,000
Dry goods	1,587,833
Gloves	10,729
Hats and caps	211,780
Miscellaneous	88,724
Musical instruments	15,187
Ponchos	218,099
Stationery	4,895
Silk and cotton threads	171,654
Tents	52,728
Tobacco	49,500
Tools	8,047
Underwear	208,651
Totals	$4,470,341

Some Not Included.

The figures in the summary do not include awards made by Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, in New York for 50,000 duck suits and 80,000 lightweight blue kersey uniforms to Kenyon & Co.; by Lieutenant Colonel John B. Furey, Deputy Quartermaster General at Philadelphia, for all kitchenware and utensils for the army; by the Deputy Quartermaster General at Jeffersonville, Ind., for wagon and ambulances; by J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, at San Francisco, for 3,000 blankets; by Captain J. B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster General, at Chicago, for a large number of cavalry horses of the highest grade; and by John J. Clague, chief commissary department of Dakota, at St. Paul, for vegetables. Figures on these contracts are not obtainable.

Of the $4,470,341 expended for articles for which figures have been obtained a few of the heaviest contracts have been obtained by the following merchants, the items being enumerated in the classified tables given below:

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia	$680,216
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York	650,301
Harry T. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa.	359,236
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia	197,410
James C. Peck, New York	207,792
Wendell, Fay & Co., Boston	206,050
W. H. Horstman, Philadelphia	122,936
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., New York	106,980

An examination of the classified tables discloses a marked variation in the prices for the same classes of goods, but the point is made at the disbursing stations that these resulted from the small supply on hand, the difference in grade, and the extra efforts necessary to promptly meet the emergency.

With the exceptions of the contracts awarded by Lieutenant Colonel Kimball in New York to Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. of New York and to the C. Kenyon company of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, practically all the contracts of which the figures have been obtained were made by Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Furey of Philadelphia.

Some of the Prices Paid.

A fair indication of the prices paid by the Quartermaster General's office in Philadelphia is indicated by the following awards, which are given in detail:

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEGGINS.

Samuel Borchardt, New York. leggins, 56 cents and 66 cents pair	75,000	$ 49,500
Thomas F. Brennan, Philadelphia. calf shoes, $2.39½	25,000 pairs	59,815
Edwin L. Sanborn, shoes, No. 3, $2.30	13,000 pairs calf	29,900
Edwin L. Sanborn, No. 2, $2.20	8,000 pairs calf shoes.	17,600
Edwin L. Sanborn, No. 6, $2.20	2,000 pairs calf shoes.	4,400
National Shoemakers, B, $1.99	5,000 pairs sample	9,950
National Shoemakers, A, $2.09	5,000 pairs sample	10,450
National Shoemakers, D, $2.29	5,000 pairs sample	11,450
H. Leh & Co., $2.09	4,000 pairs sample B.	8,360
C. W. Terhune, C, $2.39	17,000 pairs sample No.	39,950
John Wanamaker, No. 4, $2.34	Philadelphia. 11,000 pairs	25,740
John Wanamaker, government standard, $2.55	Philadelphia. 28,000	68,800
John Wanamaker, government standard, $2.55	Philadelphia. 20,000	51,000
John Wanamaker, government standard, $2.54	Philadelphia. 20,000	50,800
John Wanamaker, government standard $2.64	Philadelphia. 150,000	396,000
Monroe, Packard & Linscott, Me., $2.10	Auburn, 8,000 government standard No. 1,	16,800
John McGrath, government standard, $2.01	Philadelphia. 50,000 gov-	125,500
George F. Rodel, government standard, $1.06	Philadelphia. 725 gov-	1,421
Total		$976,996

CLOTHING.

Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., New York. 24,000 brown canvas infantry coats, $2.27		$ 54,480.00
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., New York. 2,000 brown canvas artillery coats, $2.27		4,540.00
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., New York. 4,000 brown canvas cavalry coats, $2.27		9,080.00
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., New York. 24,000 infantry trousers, $1.62		38,880.00
Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia. 50,000 blouses, 59 cents		29,500.00
Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia. 30,000 pairs trousers, 43 cents		12,900.00
The C. Kenyon company, Brooklyn. 30,000 coats, $2.28		45,600.00
The C. Kenyon company, Brooklyn. 10,000 trousers, 95 cents		9,500.00
The C. Kenyon company, Brooklyn. 10,000 trousers, $1		10,000.00
Total		$ 214,480.00

DRY GOODS.

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. 5,000 yards cotton duck, 15.6 cents yard	$ 780.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 100,000 yards canton flannel, 5.48 cents yard	5,480.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 70,000 yards corset jeans, No. 5, 80 cents yard	3,983.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 50,000 yards black padding, 5 1-8 cents yard	2,600.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 30,000 yards canvas padding, 11.37 cents	1,197.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 15,000 yards white cotton tape, 40 cents gross	5,200.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 200,000 yards unbleached muslin, 5.24 cents yard	10,480.00
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 529 gross white tape, 36 cents gross	211.60
Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia. 1,840½ yards 30-inch duck, 9½ cents yard	169.73
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 5,000 yards lining flannel, $1.09.75 yard	5,487.50
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 50,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 28 cents yard	14,000.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 63,100 yards blouse flannel, 21 cents yard	13,250.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 3,000 yards blouse flannel, 21 cents yard	630.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 125,000 yards coat flannel, 17 cents yard	21,250.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 150,000 JAEN overcoat flannel, 23 cents yard	34,500.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 75,000 yards coat lining flannel, 14 cents yard	10,500.00
B. Y. Pippey & Co., New York. 37,500 yards coat lining flannel, $1.14	42,750.00
Francis H. Smith, New York. 100,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 30½c.	30,750.00
Francis H. Smith, New York. 100,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 30 6-10c	30,600.00
Francis H. Smith, New York. 100,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 20.85c	20,850.00
George Campbell, Philadelphia. 100,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 29.05c	29,500.00
George Campbell, Philadelphia. 25,000 yards blouse lining flannel, $1.12.45	28,112.50
George Campbell, Philadelphia. 24,000 yards kersey, $1.39.4	34,749.00
North Adams Mfg. Co., North Adams, Mass., 20,000 yards kersey, $1.38½	27,700.00
Campbell, Henduit & Co., Westerly, Pa., 20,000 yards kersey, $1.39	27,800.00
Total	$1,587,833.17

W. W. HOWE DENIES CHARGE.

Ex-Police Captain Says He Did Not Instigate Action Against Lieutenant Homer and Sergeant Larkin.

Ex-Captain William W. Howe of the police force, now at the Warren Avenue Station, has written a letter to Lieutenant Matthew Homer denying that he gave the information on which Lieutenant Homer and Sergeant Larkin were indicted for violating the civil service law. In the letter Howe proposes to deposit $200 in the hands of any impartial person, $100 of it to go to each of the accused, if they "can produce one single responsible person who will say that I gave the information, directly or indirectly, that brought about the investigation."

Suicide of Mrs. Mary J. Gage.

Despondency resulting from ill-health and the loneliness of widowhood caused Mrs. Mary J. Gage, 1456 Park avenue, to end her life yesterday. Mrs. Gage's body was discovered by members of her family in the evening in her room, whither she had retired during the afternoon. The gas was flowing from an open jet. The windows and transom were closed. Two years ago Mrs. Gage's husband died, and shortly afterwards the widow was stricken with paralysis. She was 58 years old.

SAVE COSTLY HOUSE

Residence of J. Ogden Armour Is Attacked by Flames.

OWNER DIRECTS FIREMEN

Chief Swenie's Men Are Praised for Careful Work.

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO $1,000.

For nearly an hour last evening J. Ogden Armour and P. D. Armour directed the movements of a detachment of the Chicago Fire department and were well pleased with the work of the men. The occasion was a fire in the residence of J. Ogden Armour, 3734 Michigan avenue. The fire was caused by a defective electric light wire between the ceiling of the dining-room and the floor above. It was extinguished after doing $1,000 damage.

It was about 8:15 o'clock and Mr. Armour and his family were seated on the veranda, when one of the house servants discovered the fire in the second floor and gave the alarm. Mr. Armour summoned the watchman and footman, who responded with buckets and went to work while the head of the house telephoned the Stanton Avenue Police Station. Hook and ladder company No. 11 and a fire insurance patrol company responded to a still alarm, and upon their arrival found Mr. Armour directing the work of his bucket brigade.

The packer welcomed the reinforcements and was soon busy as impromptu chief. The rooms were filled with valuable paintings and bric-a-brac, which Mr. Armour was anxious to save from injury. His hurried orders regarding the removal of the valuable property were quietly but quickly carried out by the firemen, and when this had been done the work of getting at and putting out the fire was in order.

It was necessary to tear away large portions of the frescoing and decorations of the drawing-rooms, and the floors above stairs. By the time this was well under way P. D. Armour, who had been notified by telephone, arrived and at once became master of ceremonies. He relieved his son of the position of chief and told the firemen how best they could put out the fire with the least damage to the building.

So well are both the Armours versed in the matter of fire fighting that the firemen readily followed their instructions, and in a short time the blaze was under control and the costly residence safe.

Mr. Armour said the loss would not exceed $1,000, nearly all of which would be on the building. Insurance is carried.

Compliments the Firemen.

"Through the careful and gentlemanly work of the firemen," said Mr. Armour, "the contents of my house suffered but little damage, and I want to compliment Chief Swenie and thank his men for the care and thoughtfulness exercised in the handling of delicate bric-a-brac and valuable paintings."

During the fire Mrs. Armour stood on the sidewalk in front of the house and watched the work of the firemen. It was but a few minutes before friends of the family began to drive up to inquire the extent of the damage and congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Armour that it was no worse.

The presence of the fire apparatus attracted a large crowd of bicycle riders and drivers on the boulevard, who waited until it was all over before they dispersed.

While the guests in the Briggs House were at dinner city firemen worked in the kitchen extinguishing a small blaze under the floor. None of the guests was aware of the fire and there was no excitement.

One of the kitchen girls saw smoke arising from the floor and notified the head cook, who turned in a still alarm. The firemen chopped part of the floor out and discovered the blaze, which had originated from crossed electric wires. There was little damage.

Shortly after the fire at the Briggs House an alarm was turned in from Malachy Hogan's saloon, 75 Clark street. At this place also electric wires caused the blaze. The fire was confined to the woodwork above the entrance and the damage was nominal.

The residents of Harvey and Thornton are excited over what they believe to be a series of incendiary fires that have recently destroyed property in that neighborhood.

The latest was yesterday afternoon, when three barns owned by Claus Meyers, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and Halsted streets, were destroyed, together with agricultural implements, the total loss being $2,500. An attempt was made to burn the same property last Wednesday night, but was frustrated by a watchman.

CHICAGO FOOTPADS ATTACK AND ROB FOUR VICTIMS.

John S. Corcoran Believes He Was Led Into a Trap by a Decoy Letter—Three Men Arrested.

Footpads found three victims in the North and West Divisions yesterday morning, and one in the down-town district in the evening. A number of suspects are locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station, three of whom have been identified as connected with a robbery at Wells and Superior streets. The holdup victims were:

Corcoran, John S., Kansas City, visiting friends at Root street and Wentworth avenue; held up at Homan avenue, near West Madison and choked into submission; robbed of $180 in cash.

Cronin, James, attacked at midnight by youthful thugs in "newsboys' alley"; beaten and robbed of his coat, $2, and a watch. His assailants escaped.

Hepp, Eugene, 127 Ohio street, held up at Wells and Superior streets by five men and robbed of $4. Three suspects identified.

Phillips, Harry G., 89 East Chicago avenue, held up by two men at Kinzie and Market streets and robbed of $12. Robbers escaped.

John S. Corcoran told the police of the Warren Avenue Station that on Friday he received a decoy letter telling him to come to Waukesha, Wis., immediately, and that his mother was dying. When he arrived at Waukesha he learned that his mother was not ill and that no member of the family had written the letter. On the way back to Chicago he became acquainted with a man who, he believes, sent him the letter. Upon his arrival in the city his companion asked him to go with him to the Stock-Yards, and the two boarded a West Madison street car. They got off at Fortieth avenue and were going south in Homan avenue when a man armed with a revolver sprang from a dark alley and told Corcoran to throw up his hands. Corcoran showed fight, and both men grabbed him and choked him, taking the money, which was in an inside pocket. They made their escape. Corcoran and his wife left for Kansas City in the evening.

Eugene Hepp was on his way home when he was set upon by five men, knocked down, and robbed. The assault was witnessed by a private watchman, who arrested James O'Malley. Later detectives arrested a man by the name of Roach, alias Connors, and a second man by the name of Lahiff.

James Cronin, a telegraph operator, reported at detective headquarters at midnight that he had been attacked and robbed by denizens of "newsboys' alley." He said he was beset by a crowd of youthful toughs, thrown to the ground, stripped of his loose garments, and robbed of $2 and his watch. He was unable to describe his assailants. Detectives arrested Joseph Burke, a newsboy, and accuse him of having been an accessory to the robbery.

BADGES OF THE ARMY CORPS.

War Department Designates the Symbols by Which the Land Forces Will Be Indicated.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—An order was issued at the War department tonight designating the symbols which will indicate the various army corps of the land forces during the present war, and which are destined to be perpetuated in future veterans. The symbols are as follows:

Cavalry Corps—Winged horse foot.
Artillery Corps—Crossed conical projectiles with round shot above center.
First Corps—Circle over a letter "I" of special design.
Second Corps—Four-leaf clover.
Third Corps—Three-tooth clutch.
Fourth Corps—Caltrop.
Fifth Corps—Five-bastion fork.
Sixth Corps—Six-tooth sprocket.
Seventh Corps—Seven-pointed star.
Eighth Corps—Two circles overlapping each other one-third radius, resembling the figure "8."
Ninth Corps—One buzz saw with nine teeth.
Tenth Corps—Two triangles, point to point, resembling the letter "X."
Eleventh Corps—Badge of Tenth Corps, with horizontal bar through center, representing "XI."
Twelfth Corps—Square, with clover leaf at each corner, thereby showing twelve small circles.
Thirteenth Corps—Palm leaf, with thirteen spikes.
Fourteenth Corps—Square, with one-half circle on each side.
Fifteenth Corps—Anchor.
Sixteenth Corps—Bugle.
Seventeenth Corps—Spear head.
Eighteenth Corps—Battle ax.
Nineteenth Corps—Arch.
Twentieth Corps—Broom.

The division of a corps will be represented by the color of the symbol as follows:

First Division—Red.
Second Division—White.
Third Division—Blue.

BATTLE WAITS ON HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(Continued from second page.)

scene of the fight, for Guantanamo, forty miles away, to file a bulletin over the cable at that point. Night was closing as the yacht entered the harbor. A run was made alongside the Marblehead, the flagship of Commander McCalla.

"Flagship, ahoy!" shouted the officer on the bridge.

"Compliments of the Wanda; serious engagement near Santiago; request permission to cable accurate list of dead and wounded."

Three hundred jackies pressed to the side of the ship, peering at the yacht in silence until the officer of the deck had reported to Commander McCalla and had resumed his walk. "Did we win?" then came from the sailormen. When told that the Americans held the field and that the Spanish had retreated a fierce cheer came over the water.

Commander McCalla took the press men to his cabin and quickly read their short account of the battle, remarking grimly as he read:

"First fight, Spanish retreated, that's right. List of dead. Yes, men must be killed. Artillery not up. That's bad. Machine guns effective against Spanish blockhouses; scatters Spaniards like ants."

After fixing his signature to the cable message Commander McCalla said:

"Good night, gentlemen; a safe voyage."

The sea fighter had no sooner finished than he was proceeding with the preparation for night operations at Guantanamo, details of which may already have been telegraphed from here. After a moment at the cable station the dispatch boat proceeded to sea again for a 125-mile run to Jamaica, where there are greater cable facilities to file a detailed report of the engagement.

HAVANA IS TRANQUIL AGAIN.

People Are Accustomed to the Blockade and Are Little Disturbed by War Incidents.

[FROM A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.]

Havana, June 26.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The people of Havana are getting accustomed to the blockade and the incidents of war times. Their courage is returning and they are once more resuming attendance upon religious services and participating in their customary amusements.

The churches, theaters, parks, and the bay are literally crowded. The women have chosen San Lazaro avenue as the fashionable promenade and drive. From that thoroughfare they can watch the movements of the blockading ships with glasses and many a light jest falls from beautiful lips. Equestrians accompany the carriages, and the military element, high in the favor of Cuban women, is conspicuously in evidence.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated today. On the wharves and within the immediate vicinity were three full orchestras. The money collected will be employed in establishing free kitchens for the poor in every district in the city.

The insurgents, it is officially reported here, have sustained numerous losses in the Province of Santa Clara. Their position there is growing worse and their bands are demoralized, divided, and difficult to concentrate.

The German third-class cruiser Geier returned here yesterday afternoon from Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

SKETCH OF MARCUS D. RUSSELL

One of the Santiago Heroes—Belonged to a Prominent Family in Northern New York.

Marcus D. Russell, reported among the killed at Santiago, was born in Troy thirty-five years ago. He was the son of John L. Russell, a prominent citizen. He received his education in the Troy district schools and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, but did not graduate from the latter. About eight years ago he went into the paints, oils, and glass business with Charles H. Dauchy. Two years ago the firm succumbed and Mr. Russell leaving Troy went to Memphis, Tenn. Five years ago he was married to a lady highly connected in Baltimore, Md., among her relatives being the Alexander-Browns. Mr. Russell was a member of Governor David B. Hill's military staff. He was a zealous Democrat. His mother and sisters are now at their summer home in Warrensburg, New York.

BRING DISPATCHES FROM CUBA.

Agents of the Insurgent Government Land at Key West with News from Gomez.

Key West, Fla., June 26.—The sloop Isabel came into port early this morning flying the Cuban flag. On it were Captain Rafael Mora, Lieutenant Feltx de los Rios, and four others of the Cuban army, carrying sealed dispatches from the Cuban government to Señor T. Estrada Palma of the New York junta. These dispatches will be forwarded by the local junta.

The Isabel left Cayo Romano, an island off the north coast of Cuba, last Saturday, and had a smooth passage. The capital is at La Esperanza, in the Camaguey district, twenty-one miles from Cubitas, twenty-eight miles from the coast, and twenty leagues from Nuevitas. All the members of the government are there, except Vice President Capote, who is in the United States.

The government's mail system has been perfected so that full information from all parts of the island is received daily.

Captain Mora says that two days before he left Cayo Romano the Cubans sighted the fleet of American vessels carrying Shafter's army, and the news caused great rejoicing.

On June 9 a heavy battle was fought in the Camaguey Province by General Lope Recios of the Cuban army, with a force of 1,500 men, and 5,000 Spaniards. The Spaniards were defeated and retreated. They buried their dead in seventeen graves, which the Cubans opened. Some of the graves contained eleven bodies, others nine, six, two, and so on. In all the Cubans counted 160 bodies, and their scouts reported that 107 Spaniards were carried away on litters. The Cubans had nine men killed and thirty-two wounded.

General Menocal, with 2,000 men armed with rifles, landed by the Florida expedition at Fort Banes, is on his way from Santiago Province to reinforce General Gomez, near San Espiritu. Last Sunday General Menocal was in Camaguey Province. He had two field pieces, one throwing dynamite, and expected to cross the Moron trocha without trouble.

A second army of 3,000 men is marching east to join General Gomez.

Nuevitas has been badly off for food, but recently a steamer arrived and landed a large cargo of provisions. Subsequently a big launch from the Bahamas landed a cargo of food.

DEATH OF A POLICE MATRON.

Fall from a Step at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station Results Fatally for Mrs. Jennie Todd.

Mrs. Jennie Todd, lately matron at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station and who had been connected with the Police department for nine years, died yesterday at her house, 425 West Chicago avenue, as the result of injuries received on Tuesday by falling down the steps at the station where she was employed. The funeral is to be held tomorrow from St. Columbkill's Church. Interment will be at Calvary.

Mrs. Todd was appointed to the Police department under ex-Mayor De Witt C. Cregier and assigned to the West Chicago Avenue Station, where she served for three years. She was transferred to the Harrison Street Station during World's Fair year, and later went to Hyde Park. A year ago, at her own request, she went to the East Chicago Avenue Station. She was 52 years of age and was born in Louisville, Ky. Her husband, Robert Todd, an engineer on the Rock Island road, died five years ago. Her aged mother survives her.

Mrs. Todd received her injuries through a defective step. She was able to go home unassisted, and it was not believed that her injuries were of a serious nature. Later it developed that she had been injured internally.

George Steinert.

George Steinert, the oldest resident of the Town of Maine, died last evening in his home at Park Ridge, aged 98 years. He emigrated to this country over half a century ago and was an early settler in the neighborhood where he made his home during his declining years. A large number of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren survive him.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Via Pennsylvania Short Line, July 3, 4, 5, and 6. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. For full particulars apply Pennsylvania Ticket Office, No. 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

TROOPS IN A WRECK.

Rough Riders in a Smash-Up at Tupelo, Miss.

FIVE MEN ARE KILLED.

One Trooper Fatally Hurt and Many Injured.

FAULT OF THE ENGINEER.

Second Section of the Train Crashes Into the First.

ARE FOLLOWED BY MISFORTUNE.

Tupelo, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 3:40 this afternoon, in which four soldiers of Colonel Torrey's Rought Riders lost their lives, a negro was killed, and others received serious injuries.

The killed:

GIMMER, —, Troop B.
GORDAN, —, colored porter.
JOHNSON, SAM, Troop C.
LENIHAN, CORNELIUS, Troop C.
WALLACE, WILL B., Troop C.

Fatally injured:

Mapes, Henry S., Troop C., both legs cut off, puncture in abdomen.

The injured:

Aaron, Joseph, Troop C, back sprained.
Davis, Hiram F., Troop C, ankle sprained.
Evans, Arthur, Troop E, hip dislocated.
Gardner, George, Troop C, hip hurt.
Grovener, Will, Troop C, leg bruised.
Hodge, Wallace, Troop G, ankle broken.
Perkins, E., Troop L, both hips jammed.
Robbins, W. H., Troop A, ankle dislocated.
Schenck, —, Troop C, leg badly bruised.
Staley, R. D., Troop M, elbow dislocated.
Steitz, Henry, Troop C, leg broken.
Widemar, Rudolph, officers' mess cook, back strained.
Wilkinson, Joseph, Troop L, slightly injured.

This afternoon Colonel Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders from Cheyenne, Wyo., reached this place via the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached and dashed into it. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet the inmates escaped unscathed, except the Colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried Troop C from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris.

Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they tore away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the wreck of the sleeper Seville. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

The sections contained Troops A, C, E, G, L, and M, forming part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Fla. It is the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was raised by Colonel Torrey, its commander, in the Rocky Mountain region, including the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. Those soldiers killed and mortally wounded are all from Wyoming.

The regiment met with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday, in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis on Saturday one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by falling from the train in the long tunnel at that place.

The blame for this accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and near the first section. The engineer, whose name is Rawls, received internal injuries that have caused several hemorrhages. He is completely overcome on account of the deplorable affair.

TO FILL your veins with rich and healthy blood—to increase your weight—to strengthen brain, nerves and muscle—don't look to drugs—nature does not make flesh and blood from drugs—drink

AREND'S KUMYSS.

It is a treat for a weak and irritable stomach—and it works wonders on weak and delicate people. Its remarkable nourishing and strengthening property, and its easy digestibility, make it the most suitable food at the sick bed.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in AREND'S KUMYSS.

Send for pamphlet. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

The Great Test
Of a pure soap is—will it shrink wool? If so, there's something injurious in it. For toilet—for bath—for washing dainty articles, use a soap so pure that it won't shrink wool. That's

WOOL SOAP
IT SWIMS.

Wall Trunks Best for small rooms, stronger than the style. We are the exclusive mfg. makers of everything in Trunks and Bags. Send for circular.
THE LYNCH WALL TRUNK CO.
273 WABASH-AV.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash. Ground Floor, opp. Field's.

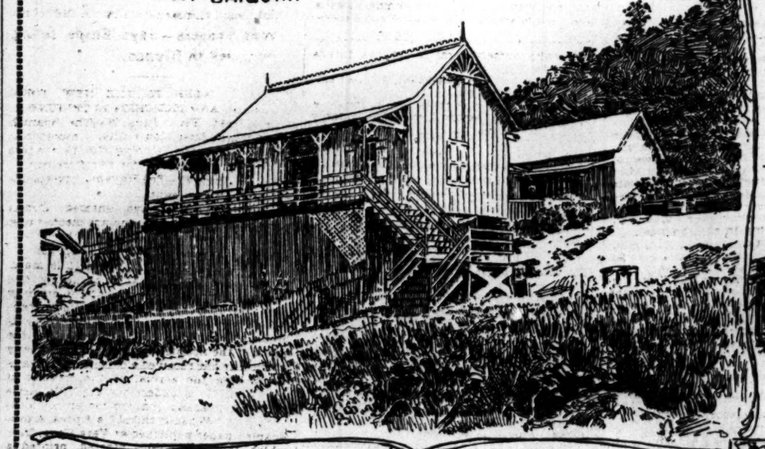
HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

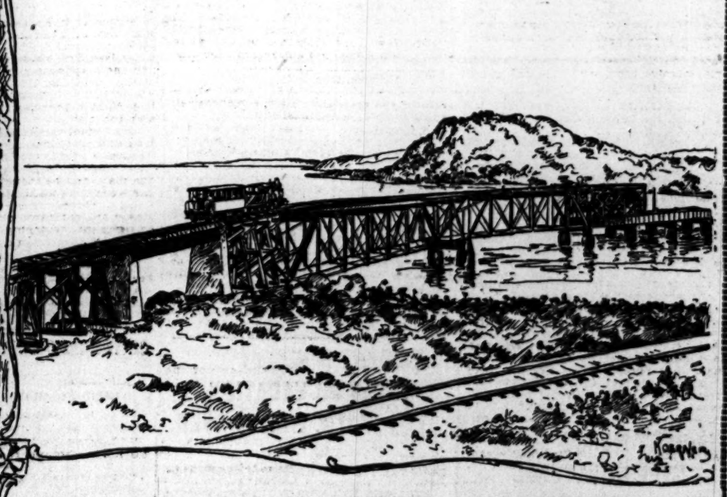
SCENES AT BAIQUIRI, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL LANDING WAS MADE.

[Drawn from photographs by Perez Argemi.]

HEADQUARTERS OF SPANISH COMMANDANT AT BAIQUIRI

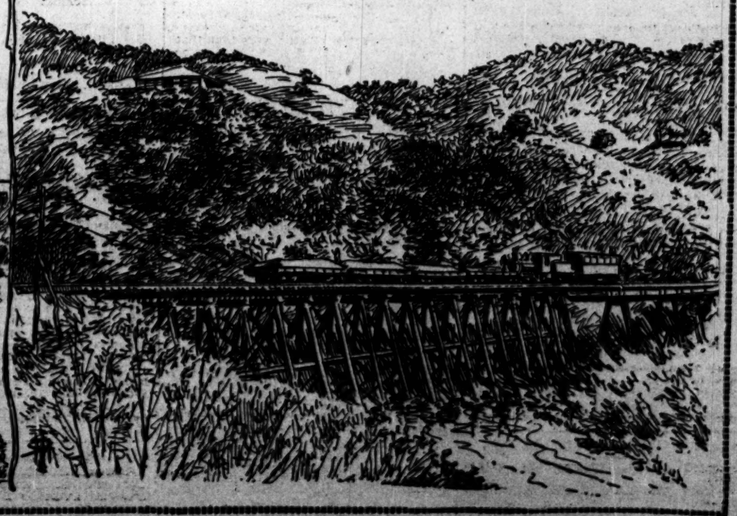


VIEW OF BAY SHOWING IRON PIER



RAILROAD BACK OF HILL, BAIQUIRI

BRIDGE OVER RIVER NEAR BAIQUIRI



A WRECK.

in a Smash-Up
lo, Miss.

RE KILLED.

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HE ENGINEER.

the Train Crashes
e First.

BY MISFORTUNE.

26.—A railway acci-
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soldiers of Colonel
ers lost their lives, a
others received serious

porter.
C.
S, Troop C.
roop C.

p C., both legs cut off.

back sprained.
G, ankle sprained.
, hip dislocated.
C, hip hurt.
leg bruised.
, ankle broken.
th hips jammed.
, ankle dislocated.
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, elbow dislocated.
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articles,
use a soap
so pure that
it won't
shrink wool.
That's

L SOAP
SWIMS.

nks Best for small rooms, stronger than the old style. We are ers of everything in Trunks ular.
ALL TRUNK CO., ABASH-AV.

KS SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash, Ground Floor, opp. Field's.

ESSING, Manicuring, opody, Facial Massage, rolysis, Ladies' Turkish , Wigs.
71 and 73 State-st.

VINSLOW'S
IG SYRUP
REN TEETHING.
for children while teething
softens the gums, allays pain,
and is the best remedy for
RRHŒA. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

LARGE SHIP LOST AT SEA.

Steamer La Bourgogne Sights Hulk of a Wreck While En Route from Havre.

HULL OF IMMENSE SIZE.

Boat Believed to Have Come in Collision with an Iceberg.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Labor Unions Denounce Brewers for Not Paying the War Tax on Beer.

HETTY GREEN WILL BUY BONDS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 26.

Evidence of Disaster at Sea.

Evidence of a terrible ocean disaster was reported here when the French liner La Bourgogne docked at its North River pier. That a great ship has been wrecked Captain Deloncle is certain, but whether it was steamer, bark, or schooner, or whether the crew and passengers, if there were any of the latter, were saved or drowned no one can say.

The Frenchman left Havre for New York on Saturday, the 20th, and followed the established western shipway. The weather was clear and remained so until Tuesday morning, when La Bourgogne ran into a bank of fog.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, as the liner was making its way through the fog at reduced speed, the lookout announced some peculiar object on the port bow. The ship's course was slightly altered and a few moments later the passengers, who had crowded to the rail, saw the hull of a big vessel, bottom up, floating in the current. When the size of the vessel was established and the officers of the line found it to be of immense dimensions they did everything possible to establish its identity.

Through the glass not the slightest evidence of life was seen, nor were there any fragments of wreckage in the vicinity. The bottom of the derelict was white and La Bourgogne's officers are convinced that it had no copper on it. From the fact that it was particularly clean it was judged it had not been in the water long.

"It was in north latitude 45° 9' and west longitude 45° 2', French calculation, that we saw it," said Purser Durand of La Bourgogne, "and, although we did all we could, without stopping, to make out what it was, we were not successful. I am sure there was nothing alive aboard of it, for we were long enough in passing to have seen any movements had there been any one still clinging to it."

At 7 o'clock that evening the La Bourgogne sighted an immense iceberg, the largest any of the officers had ever seen. It was slowly drifting south and seamen are of the opinion that the ill-fated vessel may have struck it the night previous. The fact that the Lucania and other ships of the transatlantic fleet failed to report the derelict strengthens the belief that the vessel met its fate within the last few days and that it may have plunged into the iceberg and been so badly damaged that its crew either forsook it or were drowned.

The iceberg was in the direct line of traffic. East-bound steamers and west-bound barks due at that point on the night when the wreck is supposed to have occurred will not reach port for some little time, and, unless some passing steamer gets a better look at the wreck than did La Bourgogne, little information of any value can be had.

The following are the names of the barks and ships of the homeward-bound fleet which may have passed in the track taken by the Frenchman: Bertha, from Antwerp; Fidelo, from Bremen; Theo. Fischer, Otto, and Alcedo, from Hamburg; Ellisland, Ivernelli and Dominion, from Havre; Andora, Shenandoah, Marie, and Clyde, from Liverpool, and the Pegasus, from London.

The beer question agitated the Central Labor union today for a good part of its session. The body added its protest to many which have been made against the decision of the pool brewers to charge the war tax on the saloonkeepers, leaving them in their turn to charge it to the consumers either in dearer or small pints.

Labor Men Protest the Beer Tax.

The question was brought up by James McCabe, delegate of the Gold Beaters' union, who began by pointing out the suffering which workingmen were enduring by being deprived of their beer, which had become as much of a necessity as tea or coffee. He said he did not drink beer himself, but he spoke in the name of many thousands of workingmen who did, and to whom beer was a necessity. This sentiment was loudly applauded, and when the speaker added, "The beer barons who make millions out of the saloonkeepers should pay the tax," loud cheers broke forth.

Delegate George Washington Jones of the Clothing Cutters' union made an attack on the government for taxing beer and tea. The incomes of the rich people should be taxed, he said. He referred to the people at Washington as being guilty of "villainy, rascality, and roguery," and said the real object of the government in raising a large army was to overawe the workingmen.

This was more than the meeting could stand, though a few applauded.

"I hope we don't stand for anarchy," said Delegate Nash of the Slate and Metal Roofers.

"No, we don't," shouted a dozen voices.

One delegate declared the workingmen should drink as much beer as possible in order to show that they were true patriots, knowing that thus they were helping to defray the expenses of the war.

Delegate Farley of the Tilelayers' Helpers reminded the Central Labor union that the rich people were showing themselves patriots, as well as the workingmen.

"They have gone to the front," he continued, "and have shed their blood for the cause of freedom." [Applause.]

Helen Gould Entertains a Bible Class.

The Bible class of the Young Woman's Christian association of Brooklyn, which is composed entirely of self-supporting young women, who are employed during the week in the large dry goods stores of this city and Brooklyn, were entertained by Miss Helen Gould in Lyndhurst yesterday afternoon.

The entertainment was in the nature of a garden fête, and 100 young women occupied seats in two parlor cars, which were attached to the train leaving the Grand Central station at five minutes past 2 o'clock. The run to Tarrytown station was made in thirty-five minutes, and carriages were in waiting to carry Miss Gould's guests over the two miles of hilly country to the gates of Lyndhurst.

Miss Gould awaited her guests on the front porch of her magnificent residence and gave them cordial greeting. The party was conducted through the Lyndhurst conservatories, where the magnificent display of plants and flowers was admired. The art galleries were next inspected and then a visit to the kennels was in order. The nine enormous St. Bernards, which are Miss Gould's particular pets, were shown and fondled by the young women and the smaller dogs were duly criticised.

Luncheon was served on the lawn.

Queer Result of an Accident.

The marriage of the Rev. Thomas C. Hanna to Miss Anna Barnes Cook at Plantsville, Conn., last Tuesday was outwardly much like the customary wedding of a country town. But beneath this is another story which is calculated to be immeasurably more far-reaching. The one affects the little Town of Plantsville; the other will appeal to the boundless world of science.

A little more than a year ago, or, to be more accurate, on April 15, 1897, the Rev. Thomas C. Hanna was thrown from his carriage and rendered unconscious. He was carried to the home of his father, the Rev. Thomas A. S. Hanna, where a hasty examination showed that there was no fracture of the skull.

Young Mr. Hanna, who was only 25 years old, was a perfect specimen of manhood. This seemed in his favor, and yet, when he recovered consciousness, every function had fled his massive body, while his fine mind was as that of an infant.

For two or three years he had occupied the pulpit of the Plantsville Baptist Church. He was a young man of brilliant attainments, an accomplished scholar, a student of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and an eloquent and impassioned speaker. When the young clergyman recovered consciousness he uttered inarticulate sounds. He could not speak, nor could he understand what was said to him. The doctors strapped him down, thinking he was delirious.

Miss Cook hastened to the bedside of her lover. She implored him to speak to her. He only gazed blankly into her face.

The physicians set to work to treat the case and teach young Mr. Hanna anew. With the strong natural intelligence left intact his progress in the acquirement of knowledge was so rapid that within a few weeks he was able to understand fairly well his environments and communicate with those about him.

During this period Miss Cook was constant in her attendance upon the man she loved so dearly but from whose mind all traces of the happy days spent together had vanished. She was his constant teacher, and he learned to regard her with a newborn affection—the affection of a child for some one who is good, and kind, and gentle. But it was not the old love, the love of a strong man for the girl who is to become his wife.

Finally by constant treatment and teaching Mr. Hanna's mind was restored, and the long-deferred marriage came as the happy culmination.

Hetty Green Offers to Loan $1,000,000.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that Mrs. Hetty Green had offered to loan the city $1,000,000 at 2 per cent. This is under the market rate, and the Controller was highly gratified at the evidence of confidence in the city's standing from so shrewd a financier as Mrs. Green.

The loan will be on revenue bonds. These sell at a lower price than regular bonds of the city, as they are temporary in character, provision being made for their payment from taxes. They are for local improvements. The usual rate on such bonds is from 3 to 3½ per cent, though sometimes money is obtainable at 2½ per cent.

Youngest Volunteer in the Navy.

The youngest volunteer of the naval reserves is Cadet Roland S. Gielow, son of Mrs. Henry J. Gielow of Brooklyn. The lad is bugler of the United States training ship New Hampshire, but hopes to be transferred to some vessel in active service soon. He is the pet of the ship.

Young Gielow's native place is Greensboro, Ala., the home of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, with whom he is on intimate terms. He is proud of Hobson, and his proud ambition is to do something as daring himself. He has a bugle which Lieutenant Hobson presented to him, and which he values highly.

Hobson has encouraged him in his desire to enter Annapolis, and a year ago last Christmas took him on the trial trip of a Mexican government vessel.

When a reporter boarded the New Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street yesterday the little bugler was out with a boat's crew on the river. He returned later, the picture of young America from the heels up, in his white duck uniform and cap. He did not have much to say about himself, but he could not say enough about Lieutenant Hobson and the latter's brother "Jim."

Anna Gould Is Now a Beauty.

"Mme. la Comtesse Castellane is today one of the most dashing, stylish, and elegant looking women in France. She stands for the last cry of the end - of - the-century chic. With her wonderful Titian red hair, her beautiful complexion, and her superb carriage, she is the cynosure of all eyes wherever she goes."

This remark was made by a Frenchman of high social position, who happens to be visiting in this country. He was one of a party dining at the Waldorf-Astoria. The two women of the party were well-known New York fashionables, and while one of them looked her amazement, the other smilingly acquiesced and said:

"Yes, that is really so."

"Anna Gould a beauty?" murmured the astonished American. "Will somebody tell us how it was accomplished?"

"Why, Boni Castellane himself effected the transformation," replied the fair American to whom the question was addressed.

"When the Count left New York with his bride she was a little, swarthy-faced, dark-eyed, dark-haired girl, without the slightest pretense to beauty or style.

"She had neither form nor features nor coloring to commend her.

"But Boni Castellane has done a good deal more for Anna Gould than marry her merely to spend her millions with her. He has 'created,' to use the French term, a fashionable 'grande dame.'

"He has so transformed his wife in looks that her own sister will scarcely know her when she meets her. Her hair has been changed and her complexion has been modified to suit."

Preaches a Sermon on the Bicycle.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. King, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Vineland, N. J., is one of those divines who find a direct and modern application in every line of the Bible, including the metaphors of the prophets. He today preached a sermon to bicycles, illustrating his moral-tipped precepts from the phraseology of the wheel and its cult. His text Dr. King took from Ezekiel x., 13:

"As for the wheels it was cried unto them in my hearing, O, wheel!"

Dr. King used vigorous language in denunciation of Sunday century runs, wheeling parties, and racing. He did more than that. Adopting the style of the old Sunday school fictionists, who inevitably drowned little boys who went fishing or boating on the Sabbath, he pointed to three recent accidents in which Vineland Sabbath breaking wheelmen were killed or injured as horrible examples of the retribution likely to fall upon unregenerate young people who go bicycling on the Lord's day.

"It is a warning to consecrate your wheels to God, and not to use them in violating his holy commandments," said the pastor emphatically. "A warning against using your bicycles for pleasure on the day that we are adjured to remember that we may keep it holy."

Daniel Lamont to Have a Fine Home.

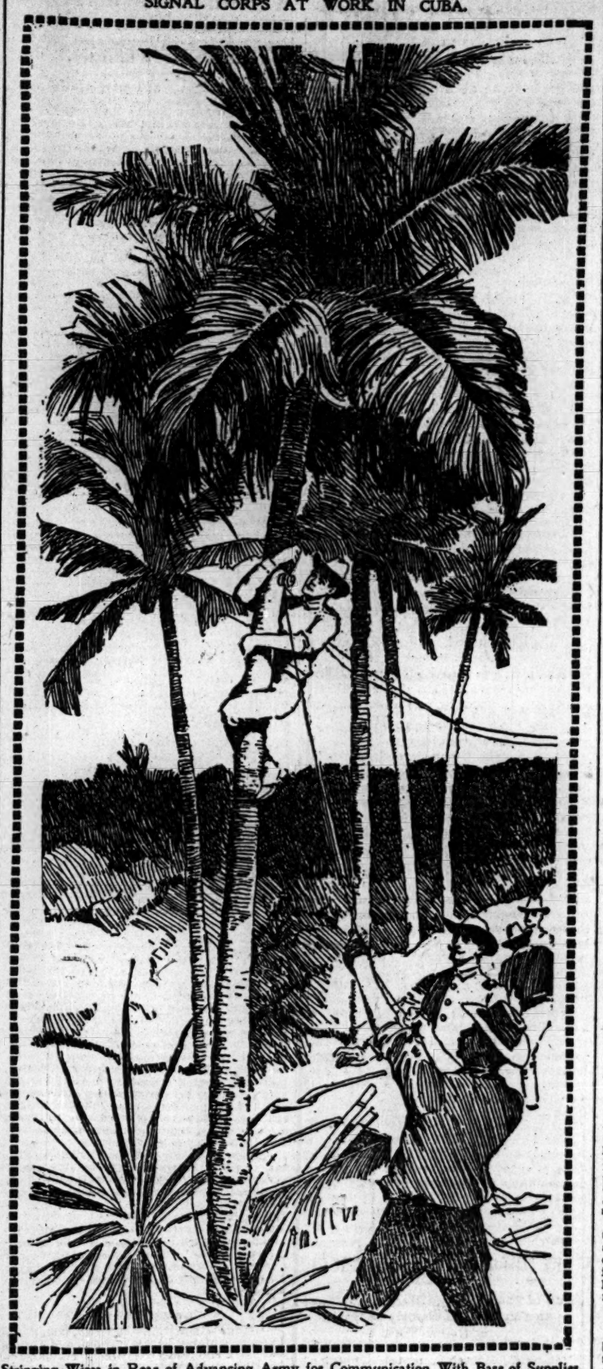
Colonel Daniel Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, is to have a fine home in the Fifth avenue district. He has filed plans for alterations to cost $100,000 to the house 2 West Fifty-third street, which he lately bought.

The Lamonts are now living at 26 West Fifty-third street. On the ground floor of his new home will be a room called "Mr. Lamont's dive." The next floor is divided into library, foyer, music-room, and dining-room. An odd feature of the plans is the placing of the laundry on the top floor.

The alterations include an addition to the house and the rebuilding of three upper stories.

The United States torpedo boat Talbot left today for Key West, and will call at Norfolk, Va., on her way down the coast.

SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK IN CUBA.



Stringing Wires in Rear of Advancing Army for Communication With Base of Supplies.

TESS IN BURLESQUE.

Mrs. Fiske's Famous Play Caricatured at the Grand.

WEBER AND FIELDS' HIT.

Leading Role Is Cleverly Taken by Mabel Fenton.

MR. ROSS AS ANGEL CAKE.

Attractions for the Week.
Columbia—"Chattanooga."
Grand—"Pousse Café."
Hopkins'—Continuous vaudeville and drama.
McVicker's—"Shenandoah."
Masonic Temple Roof Theater—Vaudeville.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

"Pousse Café," as it is now given at the Grand Opera-House, more than ever justifies its name. The first part remains as it has been for three weeks, but the second part, instead of being merely a burlesque of "The Conquerors," is now a burlesque, so called, of "Secret Service," a parody on Mrs. Fiske's "Tess," a Japanese ballet divertissement, and a finishing up of the story of the doll which was begun in the first part.

Weber and Fields and Sam Bernard are extremely funny, whatever they do, and the knockabout act which they use to open "Secret Servants" is amusing, although it has absolutely nothing to do with Gillette's or any other drama. In the parody of the telegraph office scene Mr. Ross looks like Mr. Gillette and catches his voice fairly well. But the burlesque as a whole is rather inept and pointless, because it does not keep close to the original.

In "Tess of the W'Eberfields" the exactly opposite plan is followed, and the burlesque is screamingly funny for any one who saw Mrs. Fiske. It is perhaps a little brutal to make fun of that actress' admirable performance, but everything is fair in "Pousse Café." And it must be admitted by any one that Mabel Fenton justifies herself at every point. In the true method of caricature she keeps close to her pattern, only accenting the peculiarities of the model, and bringing down the house at times with ridiculously incongruous and foolish lines.

Tess and Angel Cake.

The story of Tess and Angel Cake is made into an absurd frenzy over nothing. Angel confesses that he corresponded with a fair unknown, loving her only from her photograph, and Tess, crying, "Then mine is not the only picture in the Stand," makes her confession. Driven from home in a wagon by her father, she gets a job driving a milk wagon for Alexander Dirty Villain, and yielding to his devilish arts she consents to water the milk. With a wild shriek of anguish Angel leaves her forever—so he says.

The scene then transforms itself to the one where Tess kills Aleck. Miss Fenton has her real chance here. Her piercing high notes and disjointed utterance are an extraordinary imitation of Mrs. Fiske's vocal performances and she has studied that actress' "business" so that one is never allowed to forget the original. Mr. Ross is good as Angel Cake and Mr. Kelly funny for the minute or two in which he appears as Aleck.

In the beginning of "Tess," at the scene of the wedding, Weber, Fields, and Bernard appear in loose white frocks as the three dairy maids, and although two minutes after it is impossible to remember a thing they have said or done, a good part of the two minutes has generally been spent laughing.

Curry-Comb for Auburn Tresses.

"Tess of the W'Eberfields" is legitimate burlesque, and is well worth a fresh visit to "Pousse Café." The memory of Tess at the toilet table after the murder, pensively going over her auburn locks with a curry-comb, is a memory long to be cherished. And withal one feels that Miss Fenton has a real appreciation of the art in the original.

The burlesques are welcome, because they are in a way gratuitous; this is the last week at the Grand, and the show could probably have lasted with the old bill.

The finishing off of "Pousse Café," where Sam Bernard appears as the doll, trying to supply the place of the real one lost at the end of Act I., is only fairly funny. But it gives a certain finish to the whole thing—even in musical comedies one likes to see some kind of a rounding up at the end.

FIND THE THEATER DARK.

"The Law of the Land" Fails to Appear at the Great Northern—Manager Henderson Explains.

Patrons of the Great Northern Theater who were on hand last night to attend the performance of "The Law of the Land," advertised for this week, were surprised to find the playhouse closed. Representatives of the lessee and manager, David Henderson, said in response to inquiries that he had decided for theatrical reasons not to give the play.

Mr. Henderson later said there were no legal complications in connection with the closing, which was decided upon because the company was not well enough drilled in the play, and he thought it better to devote the week to rehearsing a repertoire of plays to be produced in St. Paul and Minneapolis, where the company will play a ten weeks' engagement, beginning in about a week.

"There are no complications of any kind in connection with the closing," said Mr. Henderson. "A few advance tickets have been sold for the Wednesday and Saturday matinées, but a notice has been put in the box office window that the money for them will be refunded on Wednesday."

OTHER DOWN-TOWN THEATERS.

"Chattanooga" at the Columbia—Bills at McVicker's, Hopkins', and the Grand.

"Chattanooga" will be the bill at the Columbia through the week.

"Shenandoah" remains the attraction at McVicker's.

Lizzie B. Raymond, William H. Windom, and others in vaudeville, and "Davy Crockett" at Hopkins'.

Weber & Fields' "Pousse Café" company will be the attraction at the Grand Opera-House.

VARIETY AND BURLESQUE BILLS

Programs for the Week at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater and Sam T. Jack's.

Lew Dockstader and a vaudeville bill will fill the week at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater.

At Sam T. Jack's Karina will be the attraction for the week.

Roumanian Exhibit of Dolls.

New Wied on the Rhine, near Coblentz, the birthplace of the Queen of Roumania, has a remarkable exhibition of dolls this month. It is called "From Carmen Sylva's Realm," and contains dolls sent to the Queen from all parts of Europe. Roumania sent three carloads, showing all the Oriental national costumes; Paris sent a carload of the latest fashions; many dolls were collected for the show by the Queen of Italy, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the King of Servia, and by most of the ruling and princely houses of Europe.

Mob Hangs a Colored Boy.

Russellville, Ky., June 26.—[Special.]—Last midnight a mob took George Scott, colored, charged with assault, from the county jail and hanged him to a tree in the southern suburbs of the town. The mob was composed of fifty men.

FINDS REFUGE WITH COEN

ROSIE STANKOWITCH CARED FOR BY THE LOCKPORT MARSHAL.

He Will Lay the Case of the Gypsy Wife Before the Humane Society Today—Investigation Is Likely—The Romany Chief Tells His Side of the Story—He Will Try to Get Her Back to Camp, Where Her Baby Is.

Theodore Havanitch, the gypsy chief who is accused by Rosie Toda Stankovitch, the beauty of his camp, with attacking her with an ax and keeping her chained in his tent, will try to get Rosie away from the Lockport police, with whom she found a refuge on Saturday, and bring her back to the camp at Western avenue and Forty-seventh street. Havanitch is keeping Rosie's 6-weeks-old baby in his tent as a hostage, but Marshall Ed Coen of the Sanitary District police, who has taken the gypsy woman to his own home at Lockport, will try to get the Chicago Humane society to rescue the babe and bring the gypsy chief to punishment.

Havanitch and the other men of the camp swear by all the rings in their wives' ears that Rosie has been well treated, but people living in the neighborhood of the camp and the woman herself tell a different story. Marshal Coen and his wife, who are seeing that her injuries receive proper medical treatment, declare there is good evidence at Lockport that the pretty gypsy has been ill-treated.

"Three months ago this same band of gypsies camped near Sag Bridge," Marshal Coen said. "One day John Sullivan, a contractor, happened to pass the camp and found Rosie receiving a fearful beating. One of her eyes was blackened, and Sullivan, to stop the row, sent for a policeman. Rosie declared that her hurts had come from a scrimmage with one of the camp bears, however, when the police came. She now says she was afraid of being killed by Havanitch if she told the truth."

According to the woman's story, as told to the Marshal, Havanitch has driven her real husband away and forced her to marry her nephew, according to a gypsy custom. The woman rebelled and for that reason, she says, she was beaten and kept chained.

Havanitch declares the woman ran away to escape sharing her earnings as a fortune teller with the rest of the camp. The women of the camp say Rosie holds herself too high for a gypsy's wife, and that she was infatuated with a Chicago man of that neighborhood. But the people in the vicinity of the camp and the occupants of a rival camp of fortune tellers near by practically corroborate her story of ill-treatment.

John G. Shortall, President of the Chicago Humane society, said the society might investigate the charges against Havanitch if some responsible person made a complaint against him. He knew nothing of the merits of the case himself.

"It seems more like a case for the police than for the Humane society," said Mr. Shortall.

SERMON BY PRESIDENT DWIGHT

Baccalaureate Address to the Yale Graduates Takes Them into the Future.

New Haven, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—President Timothy Dwight of Yale preached his annual baccalaureate sermon in Battell Chapel this morning to the academy graduating class of 301. The seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School, numbering 121, were present, attired in caps and gowns. The galleries were crowded. President Dwight spoke from II. Corinthians iv., 18: "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen"; Philippians ii., 4: "Not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you to the things of others"; Philippians iii., 13: "Forgetting the things that are behind, and stretching forward to the things that are before"; I. Corinthians iii., 22: "Whether things present or things to come, all are yours." President Dwight said:

"The thoughtfulness and activity of every educated man will especially be demanded for the settlement of great questions and the accomplishment of great results. That no wild theories should usurp the place of calm wisdom in the carrying forward of the work will be of the utmost importance to the success of the true cause. That the blessing and the birthright of individuality should not be lost in the pressure for common good must require constant watchfulness and the exercise of the best mental energy. That the changes should always be for the better may fitly call forth the mental and moral force of every lover of the truth.

"But the results of good are what the world and the age are awaiting for, and the realization of this is in its measure the divine kingdom—the promise of the future. We must hear the summons constantly, and be ready for it. We must make the work for the world and the common and individual life our personal work. You, my young friends, are at the end of this preparatory period, and the teachings which came from it gather themselves into its final hour. In not this the sense of the teaching that life in all its course is like the preparatory period, and that the way to live in the coming years is this: While living in the duties and experiences of the earthly life, to keep in thought its preparatory character, and to think of and make ourselves ready for the future that is beyond it?

"This day, young gentlemen, if it has any lesson at all in itself, brings you this: The things behind you existed only for the things that are before you. The manly years are opening upon you, and you are looking forward to them with uncertainty, yet with hope. My wish for you is that when the uncertainties come into reality it will answer fully to the hope, and that the blessings of the yet distant days may be beyond the measure of your present thoughts."

President Dwight made no allusion to the war.

DIPLOMAS ARE THEIR CARDS.

Practical Address to the Ann Arbor Graduates on Life as They Will Find It.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The services of the University of Michigan's fifty-fourth annual commencement were begun here tonight when Acting President Harry B. Hutchins delivered the annual baccalaureate address to the 720 graduates. He spoke in part as follows:

"I beg to suggest that the mere possession of a university diploma is no guaranty of the future. It is not a talisman that will open up at the bidding of the holder the way to honor and distinction. To most university graduates the moderate estimate apparently accorded to this certificate of attainment by the practical and energetic man of affairs is a surprise and a disappointment. But as a matter of fact he usually takes it for just about what it is worth.

"He knows that in the struggle for recognition it is valueless excepting as a statement from a responsible source that the holder has enjoyed the advantages of a preparatory training. He regards it as a card of introduction, nothing more. Your practical man as a rule is willing that the young graduate should have an opportunity to test his mettle, but he is not willing to take him untried at his own estimate or at the estimate of his university.

"If substantial results are to be realized facts and data and all that you have acquired during your years of study must be made to serve their legitimate purpose, which is that of a foundation for the superstructure of true manhood and true womanhood that it should be your life work to build."

Warner on the Philippines.

Congressman Vespasian Warner of the Clinton district passed through the city yesterday en route from his home to Washington, D. C. He declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of the United States keeping such of the Spanish possessions as might fall into its hands as a result of the war, and made light of the troubles suggested by Professor von Holst as likely to follow conquest. "We must maintain a progressive policy," he said.

The Scenic Line to Washington.

July 3, 4, 5, and 6 the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railways will sell tickets to Washington at one fare plus $2 for round trip. More river and mountain scenery and more battlefields than any other line. Full particulars at city ticket office, 234 Clark street.

MILES ON THE WAR.

Difficulties Ahead in Present Contest with Spain.

NO ARMY TO START WITH.

To Organize and Equip Troops Has Been a Task.

NO DOUBT AS TO RESULT.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—"Our American people are remarkable for going to extremes. They sometimes want a high tariff, then a low tariff; they want a gold basis and then are for a liberal silver standard. Before the great war we had a small skeleton of an army and a few ships scattered over the globe, and in four years we had more desperate battles," said General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, in an authorized interview this evening, "than any people in modern history. We came out of it with an enormous debt, but fortunately successful, with the only navy at that time in the world, and a veteran army of a million men.

"But our people had seen so much of the horrors of war that it was extremely distasteful. Mourning was in almost every household. The thought of war was abhorrent to the American people. They wanted to hear of it no more, to dismiss it from their thoughts, and they turned their attention toward developing the country during thirty years of the most prosperous civilization and enlightened progress.

"Many thoughtful people believed that we had become too intelligent to again engage in war, that everything was to be settled by arbitration, and we have been the strongest advocates on the face of the globe for arbitration and peaceful settlement of international affairs, neglecting in a most injudicious and unwise manner the essential elements of our safety.

War in Two Hemispheres.

"Suddenly we find our country involved in a serious warfare of the most difficult character, the area embracing territory of two hemispheres.

"The most difficulty military problem is to move an army and carry on war across an ocean from the center of our country nearly 10,000 miles to the west, and nearly 3,000 miles to the east.

"To organize, arm, equip, supply, uniform, and mobolize an army for this service has been difficult, requiring the utmost energy during the sixty days in which it has been in progress.

"While the government was not equipped for sudden war, in some respects it is well equipped so far as the personnel is concerned. There are many officers now living that have seen and been engaged in more desperate battles, been under fire more frequently and handled more troops under fire than any Grand Dukes, Marshals, or Generals of any country on earth.

"The schooling which our officers of the regular army have had in thirty years of Indian fighting has equipped them for the maneuvers and tactics of any wily foe. There talent, experience, and abilities are of great advantage in speedily organizing troops for the field.

Plenty of Troops.

"In addition to the troops we have sent to the Orient we have more than 100,000 troops, to some extent fairly equipped, besides the troops that are required for the defense of 4,000 miles of seacoast.

"By utilizing the hot months, when it would be dangerous to put an army into the sickly, fever-stricken districts of Cuba, we can get our troops in good condition and ready for any service for which they may be required in the early autumn. At the same time we can prosecute the most vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces in such districts of Spanish territory as are comparatively free from the plague or the contagious diseases that are so destructive to human life.

"It may not be necessary to use all the forces that we have called into service, or larger forces may be required. No one can positively anticipate the future, but I think it is fair to anticipate one result—as there can be but one result—that is, the complete success of the American arms.

"Eighty millions of intelligent, free people are unconquerable and become invincible."

SPANISH LINER IS SAID TO HAVE RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Montevideo Escapes from Havana Harbor, Despite the American War Vessels—Says Ships Bring Supplies to Blanco.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Key West, Fla., June 26.—The Spanish transatlantic liner Montevideo is reported to have left Havana, eluding the blockaders on the 23d. It is bound for San Domingo.

London, June 27.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says:

"Several vessels have entered Cuban ports without difficulty, and are discharging their cargoes. The provisions they bring are relieving anxiety here as to supplies."

City of Mexico, June 26.—There is much rejoicing here among Spanish people over the alleged arrival at Havana of the steamer Ville Verde, laden with provisions contributed by Spanish residents before the outbreak of hostilities. It is claimed that the agent of the Spanish Transatlantic company in this city has received a cable from Havana announcing the arrival of the steamer at that port. It is understood the Ville Verde obtained clearance papers for an unblockaded port. When it sailed La Epoca, a pro-Spanish paper published at Vera Cruz, from which port the vessel started, printed a picture of the steamer, accompanied by an article in which the Yankees were defied to capture it.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

BIRTHS.

McLOUGHLIN—Born, to Mrs. Harry H. McLoughlin, 201 Schiller-st., a 10-pound girl, Sunday, June 26, at 4:30 p. m. Mother and child well.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

BURIAL PERMITS WERE ISSUED YESTERDAY by the Health department as follows:
Barbier, Marie T., 75; 251 S. Center-av., June 24. Craig, Sandore, 24; 2020 Dearborn-st., June 25.
Doian, Nelly, 29; 448 W. Ohio-st., June 24.
Hansen, Mabel E., 20; 241 Spaulding-av., June 25.
Jensen, Ella A., 23; 214 N. May-st., June 24.
Knapp, Lucy, 6; 508 Fairfield-av., June 25.
Lawrenzen, L. F., 40; Augustana Hospital, June 26.
Porter, Jeannette Dale, 33; 5626 Indiana-av., June 26.
Landgrebe, Jacob, 53; 119th-st. and Emerald-av., June 26.
McMaster, Francis, 31; 1043 51st-pl., June 24.
Morrison, Isabella D., 40; 147 Ashland-av., June 26.
Paulson, Margaret, 62; 600 N. Mozart-st., June 26.
Rumann, Gottlieb, 64; 2083 Aberdeen-st., June 26.
Szczepanski, Annida, 36; 12 McHenry-st., June 26.
Tomson, Gust, 25; Presbyterian Hospital, June 19.

DEATHS.

EVANS—Mary S., Evans, June 25, aged 59 yrs., at the residence of her son, Geo. O. Evans, 1225 Grace-st. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m. Kosehill.

HERON—Thomas Heron, beloved husband of Sophia Heron (nee Wasch), Sunday, June 26, at 4 p. m., at the age of 38. Funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 28, from residence, 158 Orleans-st., to Waldheim Cemetery.

PORTER—Jeannette Dale Porter entered into rest June 26, 1898. Funeral Wednesday, June 29, at 2 o'clock, 5626 Indiana-av. Burial private.

REDFIELD—Cora Kenicott, wife of the late James Redfield, June 26, at her home, The Grove, Cook County, Illinois. Funeral private.

TODD—June 26, Mrs. Jennie Todd, 52 years old. Matron Chicago Police Dept. Funeral from her late residence, 456 W. Chicago-av., Tuesday, June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 26.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Threatening weather with showers, variable winds.

Kentucky—Showers and thunder-storms, light variable winds.

Ohio—Threatening weather with showers and thunder-storms, light variable winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather, light variable winds.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair except occasional showers in the eastern portions, variable winds.

North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana—Fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 26, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.74	88	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.76	76	83	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.80	68	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.00	80	88	S.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.84	74	92	S.E.	.44	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.70	66	84	S.E.	.06	Fair
Bismarck	29.96	56	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.86	68	74	W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.82	60	90	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.86	78	88	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.62	70	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.94	76	94	W.	.38	Fair
Cheyenne	29.90	70	72	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.82	70	78	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.88	82	86	S.	....	Fair
Cleveland	29.88	80	90	W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.10	72	74	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Denver	29.84	80	80	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.84	74	80	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	29.84	78	82	S.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.80	72	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.80	72	82	N.	.16	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.84	46	50	N.E.	.08	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.56	98	102	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.58	70	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.94	82	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.82	64	70	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.78	68	78	N.	....	Clear
Havre	29.84	70	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.90	70	90	S.	....	Clear
Huron	29.88	68	76	N.W.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	29.84	74	84	S.	Tr.	Fair
Jacksonville	30.10	86	86	S.	Tr.	Fair
Kansas City	29.80	68	76	S.E.	.36	Clo'dy
Lander	29.84	78	76	N.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.86	86	92	N.	Tr.	Clear
Marquette	29.84	46	52	N.	Tr.	Fair
Memphis	29.90	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.86	76	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.86	62	64	N.E.	.01	Fair
Montgomery	30.00	90	94	S.W.	....	Fair
Montreal	29.78	66	78	N.W.	.32	Rain
Nashville	29.92	80	90	S.	....	Fair
New Orleans	30.04	78	88	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New York City	29.84	82	88	N.W.	....	Clear
Nor

The Tribune.

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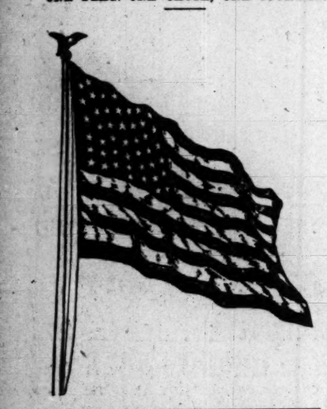
MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



If Camara's fleet has really arrived at Port Said, as reported, it will soon be known whether it really intends to "cross the Rubicon."

It appears that the blockade of Havana is not sufficiently effective to suit Captain General Blanco. He will doubtless be satisfied in time, however.

The anxiety of the Dons to bring the war to a close speedily will be gratified sooner than they expected if they persist in sending that fleet over to Manila.

Just as the Spanish Cortes was suspended by royal decree its members began to realize the fact that they had been deceived by the government in reference to the progress of the war.

When Camara's fleet arrives at Manila he will find an American force there ready to receive him with fireworks and all the honors of war which an officer of his rank has a right to expect.

A humorous San Juan newspaper has discovered that Sampson's bombardment of the fortifications there a few weeks ago was only a joke. There will probably be another bombardment there shortly which will be no joke.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey is going to give Emperor William of Germany ground in Jerusalem on which to erect a monastery. If then the Emperor will retire to that monastery he will vindicate the Sultan's good judgment in the choice of his gift.

In view of Professor von Holst's late utterances on the subject of the destruction of the Maine and the Spanish-American war the New York Mail and Express suggests that he "ought to study international law for a while, and then go to Madrid to teach it."

The Washington Post remarks: "Now we understand why Grover Cleveland didn't enlist." Will the Post please explain whether it was because he was afraid, was opposed to war on principle, or feared it might lead to "territorial expansion," as the Mexican war did?

GERMAN PRESS ON MANILA.

Notwithstanding the protestations of friendship on the part of the German Emperor towards the United States coming from official and semi-official sources, and the assurance that the recent demonstration of German war vessels in Manila harbor only has for its object the protection of the interests of German citizens engaged in trade in the Philippine Islands, it is rather remarkable that a certain portion of the German press continues its carping criticism of the motives and policy of the United States in the present war, with mysterious hints as to the course which Germany may find it advisable finally to pursue. For instance, the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, commenting upon the declaration of the Foreign office that the sole purpose of the naval demonstration has been the protection of the interests of German residents, says:

> This contains, of course, to us a promise or obligation in case Spain relinquishes her hold on the islands and a new grouping of interests becomes necessary.

There is an evident implication in this that there is some motive for the concentration of naval vessels which has not so far been openly avowed, but which will be made apparent when the "new grouping of interests" to which it alludes "becomes necessary." On the other hand, the Berlin Tageblatt, speaking more plainly but still with some reserve, claims that it "finds no difficulty in discovering how closely the fleet's movements are connected with Germany's steps to acquire a coal station in the Philippine Islands."

Is it to be wondered at, in the light of such comments as these upon the movements of the Kaiser's fleet, originating, as it were, under the eye of the Kaiser himself, that something more than a feeling of curiosity should have been excited on the subject in this country? While there is no disposition on the part of American citizens generally to underestimate the stalwart patriotism of their fellow-citizens of German birth or descent—a patriotism which has been proved too often ever to be called in question—or to depreciate the friendship of the great body of the dwellers in the "fatherland," nothing is better known than that the Emperor does not shape his policy at the dictation or out of regard to the wishes of either of these classes. It there has been any suspicion regarding his ultimate designs in the Philippines it has been more than justified by just such comments as those quoted above, but none will be more profoundly gratified to find him vindicated in the end than the great mass of the American people, even though it may have no bearing upon the policy ultimately to be pursued by the American government.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S DISPATCHES.

The latest news received from the American forces in front of Santiago is to the effect that the two armies are only about four miles apart, the picket lines just touching. While it is possible that a few days may pass before decisive, final action is had, and that General Shafter may wait for the reinforcements which are on the way, yet the probabilities are that he will hit the enemy just as soon as he gets a good opportunity to do so.

The three dispatches received from General Shafter by the War department tell the story of the operations of the invading force from the 22d to the 25th inst. clearly and concisely. The first dispatch confirms the earlier press reports of the remarkably successful manner in which this comparatively large body of troops was landed at Baiquiri. It was no light task to convey sixteen thousand men, with animals, trains, supplies, ammunition, and artillery, from Key West to Baiquiri and land them in safety through a heavy surf with the loss of less than fifty animals and but two men. It is also remarkable that the command, notwithstanding the heat and the crowded condition of the transports, was as healthy as when it left Key West, which speaks well for the sanitary precautions which have been taken. That so large a force should have been safely landed was due, first, to the fact that the Spaniards did not care to expose themselves to the fire of the fleet, and, second, to the coöperation of the fleet itself, which enabled General Shafter to accomplish in two days what otherwise, he himself says, could not have been done in ten, "and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost so many boats in the surf." To crown all this success, he reports that the weather was good from the start, that there has been no rain on shore, and all the prospects indicate fair weather.

The story from the time of the landing to the encounter near Sevilla is briefly told. The first landing was made on Wednesday and the second on Thursday. No time was lost. Troops were sent forward on Thursday morning and occupied Juragua, which had been evacuated by the Spaniards, and the railroad and its equipment, which the enemy did not destroy, fell into our hands. The movement forward, under the immediate command of General Joe Wheeler, began on Friday, and was undertaken to dislodge the Spaniards, who had intrenched themselves upon a hill near Sevilla to block the road to Santiago.

The story of the "skirmish," as General Shafter calls it, between the Rough Riders and regular cavalry and the Spaniards is told more fully in the dispatches printed in today's paper, wherein it is called the battle of La Quasina. According to these later reports it was the fault of the Americans that they lost as heavily as they did, and the fault of the Spaniards that the loss was not much greater than it was. The volunteers appear to have dashed recklessly into a well-planned ambuscade, where they might have been wiped out had the Spaniards made full use of their superiority in numbers and position. They gave way, however, before the headlong rush of the volunteers and abandoned ground which American troops would have held. This painful experience will not affect the bravery of the Rough Riders, but it will make them more cautious. They have learned a lesson which many American soldiers have had to learn before them.

General Shafter briefly says the firing lasted about an hour, the enemy was driven from his position and retreated towards Santiago, and our troops occupied the locality, where they were to wait until supplies and artillery could be landed. As in his first message General Shafter stated this would be accomplished on Friday, it is evident that the advance of the entire force towards Santiago has begun. At the time of his first dispatch he anticipated the speedy arrival of General Garcia with 4,000 troops from the west, who were to be landed by ships of the navy at Juragua, while General Rabi was also to threaten Santiago from the west. The attack upon the old capital, therefore, cannot long be delayed. Shafter and the Cubans are but a few miles away, and when the final struggle comes the fleet may be relied upon to clear away every obstacle at the entrance of the harbor and take part in the assault upon the city. Any hour may now bring stirring news. War exists in Cuba.

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE OF CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.), commenting on Mr. Cleveland's late Lawrenceville (N. J.) speech, in which he uttered his platitudinous protest against territorial expansion, observes:

> Ex-President Cleveland was unconsciously representing the Union Pacific also, because the money that owns it is in the East. . . . But the effect will not be noticeable. The country knows that the Union Pacific railroad does not want Hawaii annexed, because it knows that such proceeding would hasten the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. . . . Like all wealthy men, he is conservative and opposed to change. . . . While we are willing to concede him honesty of purpose in what he has said, he is out of touch with the times and out of harmony with the sentiment of the country. His address is not likely to delay or defeat the annexation of Hawaii.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET.

Admiral Camara has arrived at Port Said with his warships and transports, which are alleged to have on board several thousand Spanish soldiers, but which perhaps contain nothing more warlike than coal. If that is the case the Admiral will not have to put in anywhere to get coal and it may be more difficult to keep track of his movements after he has left the Red Sea, if he goes that far. If he goes through the canal into the Arabian Sea it will begin to look as if he really intended to keep on until he reached the Pacific. What good he can do there, however, is not apparent. He can accomplish nothing at Manila, because Dewey is too strong to be attacked.

It is barely possible that he may push on to Honolulu and attempt to punish the Hawaiian government for having sided with the United States. It is possible that the Spanish government may think that if it can capture the Sandwich Islands it will be able to make better terms when it asks for peace, for it will be in possession of territory which the Americans must have. Dewey, however, is between Honolulu and the Spaniards and ought to be able to protect both points. It is possible that the Spanish Admiral has no clear idea where he is going and that the fleet had to leave Spain simply because public sentiment demanded it. It may be that he believes that before he has reached the neighborhood of Eastern Asia peace negotiations will be commenced and he can return in safety.

If the American government becomes satisfied that Admiral Camara has passed through the Suez Canal and kept on his eastward way, then undoubtedly a formidable fleet will be sent at once across the Atlantic to visit Spanish seaports and destroy Spanish commerce. The Spaniards will have a much keener realization of the fact that the war is going against them when they see the American flag flying in Spanish waters and know that there is not a ship available to attack the unwelcome visitors. There are a few Spanish islands in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean which might as well be gathered in.

ENLISTING COLORED TROOPS.

The zeal with which colored men are enlisting under the President's second call is winning high praise for their patriotism, not only in the North but in the South as well. Besides the colored regiment from Illinois, which goes into camp this week, Ohio already has a colored battalion at Camp Alger, Va., while North Carolina is about to complete a colored regiment of 1,000 which was partially organized under the first call. Alabama also organized a battalion under the first call, to which two battalions will be added under the second, making a full regiment, with two battalions also from Virginia. It is estimated that in all there will soon be eight or ten thousand negro troops in the service, most of whom will be regarded as belonging to the class called "immunes." The right to the selection of officers of their own color has been recognized in this State, in North Carolina, and some of the others, and is having an inspiring effect on the organizations. The colored regiments established a good record for themselves during the civil war, and there is entire confidence that they will give a good account of themselves in the present when carefully drilled and properly led.

HARRISON GIVES POOR REASONS.

Mayor Harrison states that he would like to see the City Hall on the West Side. He thinks the ideal site for a new building would be somewhere on Madison street near Ashland avenue. The reason assigned by the Mayor for favoring a change of location of the municipal offices is that the City Hall should not be in the great business district "among the stores where women do their shopping." Consequently he is in favor of placing the City Hall in a smaller West Side business district, where fewer women do their shopping. If the City Hall should not be in one business district it should not be in any such district, but should be put in some purely residence section or off on the prairie, remote from buildings of all kinds.

The Mayor is opposed to putting the City Hall in Union or Jefferson Park, because each of them is "out of the way of a direct street car line," whereas there is a cable car line on Madison street. Therefore the Mayor thinks accessibility is to be considered and the convenience of the public not altogether disregarded. But no more accessible site than the present one can be found. The fact that so many women "do their shopping" in the down-town district proves that there is no part of the city which can be reached as cheaply and easily by all its inhabitants as that district.

The principal gainer by the removal of the municipal headquarters to the West Side would be Mr. Yerkes. Then North-Siders who do business at the City Hall would have to pay him two fares instead of one. The people who use the South Side cars and pay him nothing, when they have occasion to call on the Mayor or his subordinates would have to pay tribute to Mr. Yerkes, and yet the Mayor has not shown himself inclined in the past to espouse Mr. Yerkes' interests.

The Mayor's reasons are so weak that the probabilities are he is not in earnest in his advocacy of a West Side site. It is hinted that the object of his pronouncement is to pacify some West Side Democratic Aldermen and smooth over some political differences which disturb the party in this city. That may be the case. If so, after the primaries and the convention are over the Mayor will announce that, after thinking the matter over, he has come to the conclusion that the City Hall should be allowed to remain where it is, and that he is willing to keep shop there as long as the people will let him.

MICHIGAN GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Michigan free silver Democrats held a State convention last week, and along with the Populists and Silver Republicans nominated a fusion ticket on a free silver platform. The sound money Democrats of the State do not take kindly to the ticket or the platform. They are considering the advisability of calling a convention to nominate an honest money Democratic ticket. In 1896 the gold Democrats cast 6,879 votes for Palmer and Buckner. Last year they nominated a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and polled 30,729 votes for him, while the free silver candidate received 139,307 votes, being 71,414 less than the Republican nominee. The nearly 31,000 men who refused last year to support a free silver candidate cannot consistently do so now. They should show that they are true to their convictions and prove their strength by nominating a State ticket of their own. But they should vote for the sound money Republican nominees for Congress and not aid the free silver candidates by voting for gold Democrats who cannot be elected. Of the two free silverite Representatives elected in 1896 one owed his seat to the fact that nearly 600 gold Democrats threw away their votes on a candidate of their own.

BICYCLES IN CHINA.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce at Washington has issued advance sheets of certain consular reports from Norway, China, and Corea that will prove valuable for exporters of bicycles. Incidentally the reports also give the general reader much curious information showing how the bicycle is penetrating the most out of the way corners of the world. Norway is not exactly such a corner, but one is rather surprised to learn that even this rugged and rain-washed land manages to use the ubiquitous wheel with increasing enthusiasm. Consul Man at Bergen says that bicycles are in general use in that borderland of the midnight sun, the machines coming in about equal numbers from Germany and from the United States. There are two firms that manufacture cycles at Christiania, but the imported machines are the favorites, despite the duty of $8 each.

But it is in China and Corea that the advent of the wheel seems most curious. Until last year few wheels had found their way even into the open ports of the Celestial Empire, but now the fad has become almost universal among the foreigners in all towns where cycling is possible. Consul Goodnow at Shanghai states that society there is dominated by the outdoor-loving Englishman, and wheel riding is now taking the place of walking and horseback riding. Few Chinese have as yet taken to the wheel, their clothing being a decided impediment. But some young Chinamen have succumbed to the fascinating machine in spite of their cues and petticoat costumes. When they ride they either leave this outer garment off entirely or turn it up and fasten it at the waist. They also fasten their long cues at their waistbands. Their trousers are long and full and baggy, much like the divided skirts worn by women in the United States, and they always have to ride with a chain guard to keep these from catching and tearing. No Chinese women ride. The Consul emphatically denies the newspaper reports that any Chinese woman has yet been guilty of scandalizing her nation by a public appearance of such a daring and impious nature.

No wheels are made in China, nor are they likely soon to be. The Chinese have no mechanical ability. Furthermore, they have no roads in our sense of the term. Throughout the empire there are only narrow paths for the pedestrian or horseman, seldom wide enough even for a jinricksha and "practically impossible for wheeling." These paths are supposed to be maintained by the owners of the abutting land, but the latter usually encroach on the road to the farthest possible limit, so as to gain the space for cultivation. Only the roads built by the foreigners immediately around the larger settlements are passable for wheeling. Under the influence of the open commercial doors that have followed the Japanese war the cause of good roads and of the bicycle may be expected to invade even darkest China in time.

The more graceful and lighter American wheels have the preference over European machines among Shanghai purchasers. There is a duty of 5 per cent on imported wheels; no other country gets a smaller rate. A wheel selling for $100 in American gold at home brings about $235 in Mexican silver dollars at Shanghai, and cheaper wheels sell in the same proportion. Admirers of the cheap silver dollar can amuse themselves figuring out how long it will take a Chinese workingman to earn a bicycle on a wage of 30 cents a day.

Strangest of all does it seem to learn that the hermit nation of Corea is also taking to wheeling. Something over a hundred machines are in daily use at Seoul. Two ex-Cabinet officials are among the riders on the well-paved streets of that quaint capital. The footpaths that run all over the country are at least passable for wheelmen, and the American missionaries nearly all use bicycles in making their trips through the country. Corea has no bicycle factories and no repair shops. It imports nearly all its wheels from the United States, with Japan as a distant second in the race for this new trade. The duty on American bicycles is 7½ per cent ad valorem. The Consul at Seoul says a wheel which could be sold at $100 in silver would be in good demand. The whole tenor of these reports is to urge American manufacturers in all lines to seize the opportunities now opening up for Oriental trade.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

Congressman Livingston is a Georgia Democrat who does not believe in national expansion. He dreads the acquisition of the Philippines and of West India islands, and is not certain but that the Democratic party, which, under Jefferson, Monroe, and Polk was the advocate of national expansion, should make opposition to that expansion its main issue in 1900. Congressman Livingston states that if his party drops free silver he does not see why it should not array itself against what he calls "a policy of imperialism which means a great standing army and a large navy." In case this is done he does not see where the Democrats can find a better leader than in ex-President Cleveland.

Congressman Livingston admits that if his party adheres to free silver Mr. Cleveland is an impossibility, but if it drops that issue and takes ground against national expansion—

> Then Grover Cleveland is the logical leader of the party. I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland would be influenced at all by the sentiment regarding a third term. He is an ambitious man, and has twice won the Presidency against great odds. His speech at Lawrenceville shows that he is keeping in close touch with the political situation. He has witnessed the springing up of a new issue and is quick to seize his opportunity.

No change of policy could be as startling as one which would put at the head of the Democratic party in 1900 the man whom it rejected so emphatically and contumeliously in 1896. The Democrats have abused no Republican as they have Grover Cleveland. They have spoken of him as if he were a modern Judas Iscariot. That they can make him their leader again, whatever may be the party issue hereafter, is not easily to be believed. It is not likely that Congressman Livingston was in earnest in what he had to say about Mr. Cleveland.

More importance may be attached, however, to the cold-blooded way in which this Georgia Representative speaks of the possibility of his party abandoning the fight for free silver, the debasement of the currency, and the destruction of values. Men like Bryan and Altgeld grow hysterical at the thought of the abandonment of free silver. They declare that it would be an outrage and an impossibility. Congressman Livingston intimates that that issue may be discarded, and is not disturbed thereby. He asks, philosophically, "If we give up free silver what new issue shall we take up?" Men who express themselves thus are not fanatical free silverites.

It is evident also that Congressman Livingston is not particularly enamored of Mr. Bryan, and does not think he is an available candidate except on a free silver platform. For, although Mr. Bryan is as much opposed to national expansion as Mr. Cleveland is, and spoke out before Mr. Cleveland did, Congressman Livingston does not call Mr. Bryan the "logical candidate" on an anti-national expansion platform. He does not refer to that individual at all. He does not even express the hope that he will gather laurels in the war. This is a curious oversight.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES HIT.

The Ohio Legislature enacted recently a law providing that where voters signed petitions asking that the names of the candidates of small minority parties be placed on the official ballot those voters should certify that it was their intention to vote for the candidates whose petitions they had signed. The constitutionality of this law was disputed, but the Ohio Supreme Court has just held that it is valid. It is asserted that this decision will cut down considerably the number of independent candidates, and that the regular Republican and Democratic tickets will have the official ballot much to themselves.

That decision will tend to check the practice of signing petitions for the fun of it, or to "oblige a friend," a practice which may have been as prevalent in Ohio as it is in Illinois. At the last Mayoralty election in this city the names of eight candidates for Mayor were printed on the official ballot. Three of these received less than a thousand votes apiece, and one of them got 1,200. Not one of the four got as many votes as there were names signed to his petition. The inevitable conclusion is that the majority of the signers had not the slightest intention of voting for those candidates whose papers they signed. They put their names to the petitions as men do to applications for pardons, recommendations for office, and other documents which do not involve monetary liability.

The official ballot should not be lumbered up with names, and made more expensive and unwieldy, to tickle the vanity of foolish men who like to see their names in print and to gain the immortality of a line in election returns. Therefore it is eminently proper for the law to require that the signers of the petitions of independent candidates and independent parties shall declare that they intend to vote for the men whose names they wish to have put on the official ballot. Sooner than do that many persons would refuse to oblige their friends by helping to boost them on the official ballot.

The fact that a person cannot get the number of names required to have his name put on the ballot does not preclude his being voted for. Everybody who wishes to compliment him can write his name on the ballot, and it will be counted. It is desirable, however, that the ballot, which is large when general elections are held, should not be made an enormous blanket sheet by the addition of the names of candidates who have circulated petitions and obtained signatures which do not represent votes.

AN INSIDE VIEW FROM SPAIN.

The Spanish Ambassador at Rome (Señor Delmazo) is credited in a dispatch from that city with some views which give an insight into the fears which the Spanish leaders entertain in regard to making any propositions for peace. While recognizing the fact that the Philippines as well as Cuba are lost, and that the Spanish nation, without any hope that its navy can make headway against that of the United States, is at the end of its resources, Señor Delmazo is reported to have declared that—

> Peace for us would be more disastrous than war. We can no longer expect anything of Europe. Spain has but one friend among the powers—the Emperor of Austria.

As for France, Germany, and Russia, he declared that they were "only interested friends," and that were it not that Spain "had colonies to lose they would not trouble themselves about her."

Whether the interview from which these statements are taken was genuine or not, they undoubtedly express the view of the situation entertained by the Spanish leaders and the more intelligent of the Spanish people. The declaration of martial law by the government following immediately after the prorogation of the Cortes the other day, and the childish maneuvering of the Cadiz fleet to the Canaries and back again, and now into the Mediterranean, prove that the government has as much fear of the Spanish populace as of the United States. But for that it would before this have sought the best terms it could make in order to save as large a proportion of its colonies as possible. While their position is almost pathetic, it is simple humanity for our own government to prosecute the war with all possible vigor in order that the Spanish people, who have been deceived by their leaders, may be brought to a realization of their utterly helpless condition and prepared to accept such terms of peace as can be obtained.

If Kaiser Wilhelm persists in rising let him state his point of order.

It is gratifying to know that Uncle Sam has the sympathy of Aunt Sam of Hayti.

It appears that the Orphans lost last Saturday's game in consequence of inexcusable errors committed by the players who went to see the Derby.

It is a great stroke of luck that Grover Cleveland is not editing this war.

The free lunch counters are crowded this morning with fellows who thought they had a sure tip last Saturday.

The kind-hearted chapter of this war has closed.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Will Cure Him Eventually.

"I feel considerably encouraged about Slusher."

"Why, I thought you told me he was incurable—that he smoked the nasty little things incessantly, and they had given him a constant cough."

"That's why I am encouraged. The cough is getting worse."

Would Never Do.

Reference room in the Public Library Building. Time, about 3 p. m.

Attendants are languidly fanning themselves, and the few visitors seated at the tables are gasping for breath.

The air of the room is heavy with erudition and things, and very close about it.

A stranger enters.

"Phew!"

This is the remark made by the stranger.

Attendants glance at stranger and continue languidly fanning themselves.

"The air is oppressive here."

This is a further remark made by the stranger.

Attendants volunteer no reply. The observation is clearly an impertinence.

"Wouldn't it be a good idea to raise one of these windows?"

An exclamation of horror greets this question, and one of the attendants replies with strong feeling:

"To raise these windows, madam, would interfere with our system of ventilation!"

Not In It.

"How are you, Slickinger? I haven't seen you for a long time. Didn't you go with the army?"

"No. I've been in the Klondike region."

"The Klondike? Where's that? O, I remember! It's somewhere up north isn't it?"

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Explained at Last.—He—"Why is it, I should like to know, that a woman never hits what she throws at? Is it due to some fault in the construction of her arm?" She—"No. A woman never throws anything until she is so mad she cannot see straight!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How She Looked at It.—Mr. Short—"My dear Miss Kate, I have a serious question I wish to ask you." Miss Long—"What is it, pray?" Mr. Short—"Will you marry me?" Miss Long (scornfully)—"Do you call that serious, Mr. Short? Why, I don't think I ever heard anything so ridiculous."—Detroit Free Press.

figure, filled in with chalk, represented a clean, white heart. "Now," said Mr. Chase, pointing to the drawing, "can any of you children tell me what it is?" A little 5-year-old boy raised his hand. The minister nodded encouragingly. "Speak up loud," he said, "and tell us what it is." The little fellow shouted out: "It's a termarter!"—New York Tribune.

The Rev. Mr. Chase of Rockland, Me., recently prepared an address for his Sunday school scholars. His subject was "A Wicked and a Good Heart," and to make it more interesting to the children he had drawn on a blackboard two figures of a heart joined together. One was merely an outline drawn with white chalk, the surface appearing black. This was to represent a bad heart. The other The subject of the essay of a young lady who was graduated from a high school in an Ohio town was "Hawthorne," and in her essay she said: "At the age of 29 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old manse." The day after the commencement one of the village maidens called on Miss E., and in talking the affair over remarked: "Wasn't it awful that Maude should say such a thing in her essay?" Miss E. inquired what she alluded to. "Why, she said at the age of 29 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old man's. Why didn't she say to her father-in-law's?"—Judge.

NEWS AND NOTES.

"Greater America" is the campaign cry of the future. Anticipating this, Colonel Bryan is already lining up the lesser Americans for the usual Waterloo.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Now that it is apparent that the resolutions annexing Hawaii will be passed by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, why talk against time to prevent being done today what is sure to be done a week hence?—Indianapolis Journal.

A Maine ship yard will turn out the biggest five-masted schooner in the world this year. It will be 274 feet long on the keel, with a length over all of 328 feet. They do not stop business for war scares down in Maine.—Boston Globe.

It turns out that Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, was in his youth a baseball player, a swimmer, and a boxer. Now we know where he got his nerve. The knowledge will increase popular respect for athletic sports as a training for the heroic attributes and for the larger fields of duty.—Philadelphia Record.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Assures Great Britain of Its Supply of Breadstuffs — Alliance as a Basis of Friendly Neutrality.

There is one easy and certain method of guaranteeing England against starvation, no matter what might be the array of continental powers against her, and the adoption of it would involve no acceptance of socialistic doctrines, no departure from free trade principles, no derangement of the corn trade. All England needs is an assurance, which might be gained by establishing strong ties of amity and without the embodiment of it in formal alliance, that the United States will not coöperate with her enemies in her hour of trial.

A few figures will demonstrate that, even if we confined ourselves to an attitude of friendly neutrality, the food supplies that would be forthcoming from the United States would avail to relieve Great Britain from any fear of famine. The total amount of wheat now annually produced in the United Kingdom is a little over 1,500,000 tons. The total annual import of breadstuffs (wheat and flour) is about 5,000,000 tons. Of the quantity imported Russia contributes but slightly more than 1,000,000 tons, which, of course, would be cut off in the event of war between England and the chief maritime powers of the continent. The United States furnishes nearly 2,500,000 tons; all the rest comes from India, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, named in the order of importance. If the American quota were cut off as well as the Russian, the deficit would be three and four-sixths million tons, which could not possibly be made good from the other sources of supply, unless there should be time in which to grow it. The time, of course, would not be obtainable. If, on the other hand, the volume of breadstuffs (2,500,000 tons) normally received from the great American republic could be relied upon in time of war, the relatively small deficit produced by the loss of Russia's quota could be made good by the consumption of substitutes for wheat, which could be imported in unlimited quantities from the United States.

Guarantee England against famine, and she has but little more to fear from the whole of continental Europe today than she had in 1811, when the whole of it was, practically, leagued against her. Such a guarantee the United States can give. That is the fundamental reason why Englishmen possessed of common sense, and especially those whose business is to govern, are anxious to secure, if possible, a formal alliance with this country, and, failing that, to bring about so cordial an understanding as to give assurance of our friendly neutrality, should England find herself assailed by a coalition of great naval powers.—New York Sun.

How Spain Slaughters Prisoners.

The announcement that more than a hundred rebels and "suspected" rebels had been deliberately suffocated in the famous "Dark Hole of Manila" in one night was given only passing notice by these officers of a supposedly chivalrous people. This most terrible affair—the darkest chapter in the whole rebellion, with its many inquisitional features—was a mere incident to their minds. They knew these unfortunate men had been thrown into a pestilential dungeon—the old inquisitional prison in the base of the main fortifications, on the Pasig River, a dark and unsanitary hole below the ground level, unused for more than a hundred years, with stagnant water, poisoned, stifling atmosphere, inhabited by rats and other vermin—and there allowed to die. These Spanish officers had heard that the miserable creatures called piteously for air during that long and awful night, and that instead of a humane response to their dying appeals their condition was made still more terrible when, acting upon the order of a heartless Lieutenant, the sentinel in charge covered up the only airhole in the dungeon.

The incongruity of the Spanish character was clearly illustrated through the medium of the many public executions at Manila. These executions were generally made the occasion for quite a jubilee—a turnout of the élite, a gala day, a time for rejoicing. The fact that there was to be an execution was prominently, joyously announced, officially and otherwise, in the local newspapers. There was at least one military band in evidence, and the morning when unfortunates who had protested against Spanish misrule were to be shot found the Spanish colors flying from a great many buildings, and the warships in the harbor "dressed." The Philippine capital had a holiday aspect.

There was one occasion when thirteen leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The announcement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphal music.

Probably the most horrible exhibition was that of seven months ago, when a lad apparently not more than 18 years of age was executed. The body fell to the ground when the first volley was fired, but he was not mortally wounded. A second volley was fired at closer range, but the unfortunate fellow twisted and writhed in his agony, and another volley was ordered. The surgeon made a motion that the bandmaster mistook for a signal that the boy was dead. A gay Spanish air was struck up, and the regiment of troops doing guard duty started to march away. The surgeon, observing that life was not extinct, ordered a member of the firing squad to put the muzzle of his rifle into the miserable boy's mouth and fire. The head was practically blown off.—Review of Reviews.

Little Enthusiasm Over Third Rail System.

The third rail system of electrical propulsion was introduced on a branch line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company a little over a year ago. Much interest was felt in the experiment and frequent predictions were made that if the test proved successful this method of operating passenger roads would quickly supersede all others.

From time to time conditional statements have been made as to the success of the experiment. That it operated smoothly, made quick time, and could be run cheaply were admitted, but it was always stipulated that no definite conclusion could be reached until the system had been tested through a winter. This was the last and greatest criterion to which the method was to be put.

The winter has been gone some months and it has been authoritatively stated that the third rail system stood the test without a flaw. But there does not appear to be any urgency in introducing the method. One or two short roads in Connecticut may be equipped in that way this summer, but there is no apparent purpose to apply the system outside that State.

This is discouraging, as the public has hoped that this was one of the ways by which cities would get rid of the intolerable smoke and dust of the locomotive. The Hartford papers claim that the road operated by the third rail near that city is making its owners rich. If nothing else attracted corporations the pecuniary point ought to. The public is deeply interested in the war, but meanwhile it has not forgotten the need of improving methods of locomotion.—Philadelphia Press.

Unique Church in Honolulu.

The Central Union Church of Honolulu, to which the Rev. William M. Kincaid of Andrew Presbyterian Church has accepted a call, is a unique religious body, possibly the only one of its kind in the world. It is founded upon the most liberal basis, five simple facts forming its creed. It owes allegiance to no denomination or sect, but is an organization by itself. Among its members are included families from the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches. It is the oldest and largest church in the Hawaiian Islands, and, in fact, has founded nearly all the other churches there. In its membership are included 500 families, practically all the English speaking people in Honolulu, and all the government officers.

The church is a remarkably strong and aggressive body. Mr. Kincaid says that its organization is the best that he has ever known. A new church building, with a seating capacity of 2,000, has recently been completed at a cost of $150,000, all of which has been paid. The church is free from debt. An idea of its strength and liberal policy may be gained from the fact that in the last year $9,000 was raised for the expenses of the parish and $30,000 for charitable and mission work.

The Central Union Church owns a steamer, which goes out every year to the Caroline and Philippine Islands and among the other islands of the Hawaiian group, carrying missionaries and supplies for the work in those islands. A large number of missionary workers are entirely supported by this church.—Minneapolis Times.

Germany's Restless War Lord.

The Emperor William does so many things that are unexpected, is so consistent only in the policy of getting himself talked about, that it would be rash to dismiss as altogether improbable the report that he is cherishing a purpose of intervening in the Philippines. One of the consequences of our entanglement in foreign war and enterprise is that we must join Europe in watching the Kaiser and doubtless our government keeps its eye on the war lord. He wants to get something out of the war and he desires to obtain it without fighting. It is probable that he has the idea that the European powers, that is, the continental league, can do unto us what they did to Japan, divide the conquests we make.

There is a vast difference between the United States and Japan, enterprising and courageous as the latter is. Unfortunate Japan was robbed of what she had conquered. England did not raise a finger to protect Japan, and bitterly does she rue her inaction today. Japan took the painful lesson to heart and today she is infinitely stronger on sea and land than she was on the day when Germany, Russia, and France conspired to plunder her. She is biding her time and is not idle. A combination of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan is not the unlikeliest thing to be thought of and its naval strength would give it a preponderance in the East that the Kaiser would not care to challenge.

While we are keeping a watchful eye on the Kaiser we need not accept the report that he is willing to give France Alsace-Lorraine as the price of her coöperation in an attack on us until we receive it in a more authentic form than that it now possesses. Contemptuous as the Kaiser may be of German public opinion we can scarcely believe that he would so far challenge it as to propose to let the French come back to the Rhine again for the sake of trying his chances at seizing islands in the opposite quarter of the world. If anything could rouse the German people from their phlegmatic acquiescence in the Kaiser's absolutism, it would be an effort to convey back to France Strasburg and Metz, the conquests of twenty-eight years ago, if that would not provoke revolution in the fatherland nothing ever will.

If we are going into the partitioning business, we may have to strike a bargain of some sort with the Kaiser, but probably a small island or two for a coaling station would satisfy him. That would be put down as a German colony and would be as satisfying to his pride and as barren of business as other German colonies are.—Boston Transcript.

Three Annexed Anti-Annexationists.

The three bitterest opponents of Hawaiian annexation in Congress are Representative Bailey of Texas, Senator White of California, and Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. Mr. Pettigrew's State was part of the Louisiana purchase, whose acquisition was believed by Jefferson himself, the man that accomplished it, to be unconstitutional, and was denounced by its opponents as a usurpation justifying the dissolution of the union. Mr. Bailey's State was a republic established by a band of revolutionary American settlers, just as the Hawaiian republic was, and annexed by a joint resolution, just as the Hawaiian republic will be. Mr. White's State was torn from Mexico by a war of conquest in which the Mexicans were urged by the intellectual progenitors of the present opponents of Hawaiian annexation to welcome the American troops with bloody hands to hospitable graves. If the idea of these gentlemen had prevailed in the past the United States would now have been bounded by Florida on the south and the Mississippi on the west. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Pettigrew would have had to seek their parliamentary honors in the overcrowded fields of Mississippi and Vermont and Mr. White would have had to select some other State than California to be born in.—New York Journal.

Chance for the Scientists.

E. S. Mansfield, the Belgian Consul in Boston, has received a dispatch from Count Lichterweld, the Belgian Minister at Washington, informing him that the Belgian government has offered to inventors a prize of $10,000 for a paste to be used in the manufacture of matches, the paste to be made without the use of phosphorus. The prize is an international one and the time for the competition expires Jan. 1, 1899. The match must be one that can be lighted on all surfaces. The paste must be without danger by emanation or otherwise to those who make it. It must stand heat and cold and all degrees of humidity and dryness. It must be non-combustible from spontaneous combustion. It must emit no toxic fumes. Preference will be given to a paste containing no poisonous matter. It must not ignite in the pocket. It must be capable of transportation and storage in warehouses without danger of ignition in ordinary packages.—New Orleans Picayune.

Paris Temps Says Spain Should Quit.

The Paris Temps, which certainly has title to speak as a friend of Spain, inflicts upon her faithful wounds in its issue of June 11. After reviewing the course of events since war was declared, showing how Cervera's admired tactics have ended by putting his squadron out of the account as truly as if it had been sunk, and how the military situation of Spain grows worse from day to day, it tells the Spanish government that it must abandon its preposterous illusions about "the fatal issue of this unequal combat." It is time, says the Tem

UNCLE SAM TO PAY.

Cruiser Columbia at Fault in Recent Collision.

ONE ACCIDENT OF WAR.

Owners of the British Steamer Sunk to Be Reimbursed.

REFITTING THE NICTHEROY.

Why the Former Brazilian Warship Was Brought North.

DEPARTMENTS MAY LACK CASH.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 26.

Secretary Long has decided that the government is indebted to the owners of the British steamship Foscolia in the sum of $218,880, being the amount of the claim arising from the collision between that vessel and the warship Columbia on May 28 off Fire Island lightship. The accident occurred during a fog, and the Columbia, acting under orders, showed no lights and gave no fog signals. The judgment of the court of inquiry was that the collision would not have occurred had the usual precautions been taken on board the Columbia, but that the condition of war did not admit of a display of lights or the sounding of whistles.

Uncle Sam to Pay the Cost.

Secretary Long says in his indorsement of the report of the court:

"Upon careful consideration of the facts reported by the naval court of inquiry the department is satisfied that there is at least reasonable ground for the contention advanced by the owners of the Foscolia that the collision might have been avoided had the Columbia shown the lights and given the fog signals, a collision with one of our warships having occurred under such circumstances when for public reasons deemed sufficient to justify such action our vessel was disregarding the rules of the road at sea."

The report of the court of inquiry is as follows:

"The court is of the opinion that when the two vessels sighted each other the distance between them was so small in their relative positions that a collision was unavoidable. If the lights of the Columbia had been displayed it is impossible to state positively whether they should have been visible to the lookouts of the Foscolia before the Columbia was in sight, but the court is of the opinion that the hull would have been first discovered. The opinion of the court is, therefore, that the absence of the Columbia's lights is not an element in the causes which produced the collision. Notwithstanding that the fog whistle of the Foscolia was not heard on board the Columbia the court is of the opinion that the Columbia's fog whistle might have been heard on board the Foscolia had it been sounded. The court cannot however, express a positive opinion on the subject, owing to well-known instances of sound being diverted under certain atmospheric conditions. Captain James H. Sands of the Columbia had received positive orders from a superior officer in command of the north patrol fleet to cruise without lights.

"The object of this order was to conceal the presence of a ship from vessels of a nation with which the United States is at war. Capt. Sands directed the fog signals to be suspended for the same purpose. The court is of the opinion that he was justified in so doing. The court is of the opinion that the collision between the Columbia and Foscolia was, under the circumstances of war, in no respect due to the fault or negligence of any of the officers or members of the crew of the United States steamer Columbia, and, therefore, it is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter."

Congress will be asked to appropriate the amount of the claim and the money will be turned over to the owners of the Foscolia on the decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

One marine officer is in dire distress because he has been obliged to buy a horse to discharge his duties as Adjutant of a marine battalion. Lieutenant Hi L. Draper has applied for the increased pay which is given a cavalry officer of corresponding grade, and the Controller of the Treasury, to whom the case was referred, has decided that a liberality in the construction of the law is permitted to the extent of allowing Lieutenant Draper his extra compensation.

Departments May Feel the Lack of Money.

Unless Congress enacts all appropriation bills before next Friday the government departments will be seriously inconvenienced as the fiscal year begins July 1, when all appropriations become available unless otherwise stipulated. It seldom occurs that Congress fails to do its duty in this respect, but when it does delay passing these important bills a resolution authorizing various public officers to expend funds absolutely necessary is passed, thus temporarily relieving the pressure. Conferees now in charge of the appropriation bills which have not yet become laws are working steadily every day endeavoring to reach an agreement so as to avoid embarrassing the departments.

Colonel Foster of the Sixth Illinois has lost his heart to a young lady in Washington. She formerly lived in Illinois, and they both had to come to the Capitol city to know each other. The meeting took place six weeks ago when the President and Cabinet reviewed the soldiers. Colonel Foster has been coming into town quite constantly since the meeting, and since the anticipated order to Tampa has been paying visits to the fair one every evening.

Visit to Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is one of the women of national reputation who still lives near Washington. Little is known of her family life, because Mrs. "Chase," as she now calls herself, is still proudly reserved, and keeps strangers at a distance. A Chicago woman who has known Mrs. Chase in the zenith of her power and fame was invited to meet her one day last week. The meeting was a painful one, and the visitor wishes she had not had the beauty of recollection destroyed by the harsh reality. Mrs. Chase has lost her good looks, has grown stout, and is indifferent to dress. She dyes her gray hair an unnatural shade of yellow, which is the worst of all. She still retains her fine conversational gifts and uses the pure English that always marked her speech. Her daughter Ethel, who used to be with the Mansfield company, is now Mrs. McClelland, and has a son who is said to resemble his distinguished ancestor, Justice Chase. She lives with her mother at Edgewood, the old family estate. Mrs. Chase was asked by her Chicago friend if she had decided to write her personal recollections, but the reply was that this would require leisure and peace of mind, and at present she does not possess either.

Since the family of Representative Boutell have given up their house on K street and gone to Atlantic City Mr. Boutell has taken a large room in a business block for his office, while he boards at one of the hotels. With all his books and papers about him he works there every evening with his stenographer, regardless of the high temperature made still higher by the necessary gaslight.

Cost of Caring for Spanish Prisoners.

The navy has no funds for the subsistence of Spanish prisoners of war, and the army will have no available appropriation for this purpose until July 1. It is intended that the War Department shall take care of the Spaniards captured by the military and naval forces, but even this will not be possible under special appropriations until the beginning of the next fiscal year. In the meantime and even subsequent to July 1 the navy is likely to have the care of prisoners of war for short periods. Two such prisoners, Second Lieutenant Fernandez and Lieutenant Jimines, were cared for by the war-room mess of the Cincinnati while en route to Fort Monroe. It has been decided that the expense of subsisting prisoners of war while in the custody of naval authorities may be met out of the appropriation for contingent expenses for the navy, and this custom will be followed during the war whenever it is necessary for the navy to care for prisoners until they can be turned over to the War department, which will have the special province of retaining and maintaining the captured of the enemy.

Old Nictheroy Being Refitted at New York.

The Buffalo, which was formerly the Nictheroy of the Brazilian navy, has been quarantined and is now at the New York navy yard refitting for service. This ship was found by the officers of the marine hospital service to be in such a condition as to make it a menace to the health of even those who would be engaged on the work of equipping the ship. Secretary Gage recently sent the following letter to Secretary Long in regard to the conditions on board the Buffalo:

"The Nictheroy, or Buffalo, recently arrived at the Cape Charles quarantine from Rio de Janeiro, has been inspected by two medical officers of the marine hospital service with a view to determine upon the safety of admitting it to Newport News for the purpose of making necessary repairs and alterations. This vessel arrived in an extremely filthy condition and has been for a number of years in the harbor of Rio, which is a harbor infected with yellow fever. In tearing out the old woodwork there will be danger of those engaged in this labor contracting yellow fever, and at a Southern port, such as Newport News, the danger to be apprehended from an outbreak is so great that it would be unwise to assume this risk. The vessel should be sent to a Northern port, where even there the 'breaking out' should be done at a quarantine station, and the old wood should be burned and the men engaged in the work kept isolated and under observation."

A family living in the road leading to the Zoo has a precious trophy and a story to tell of it. Last Sunday afternoon Mrs. McKinley drove by while the father was out on the lawn with his little golden haired girl. The carriage was stopped and the President's footman came into the yard with a bunch of flowers that Mrs. McKinley had unpinned from the front of her gown for the little one. The coachman said: "Mrs. McKinley sends these with her love to the baby." The flowers have been pressed and the story has gone the rounds of the neighborhood.

Harvest for the Florists in Social Season.

During the fall and winter months when one social event at the Executive Mansion quickly follows another, the capacity of the hothouses maintained in the grounds surrounding the White House is inadequate to produce enough flowers for decorating the tables and mansion. It is then the local florists reap a harvest, as it is necessary to purchase flowers required to carry out the elaborate decorations which are always features of state dinners. When Mrs. Cleveland was the first lady of the land a local florist cultivated nothing but orchids, which were her favorites, and the government paid for all the plants this man grew, which, of course, was on a small scale.

The wooden greenhouses erected for the President's especial use are gradually being replaced by more modern ones, and a new steel structure is now nearing completion. While it does not occupy any more ground, the facilities for growing rare exotics will be largely increased. A force of fourteen men is on duty the whole year to care for the President's gardens, and as the same number of flowers are grown during the summer as are produced when the social season is in full blast a large surplus exists.

They are sent to the President's friends, and Mrs. McKinley takes especial delight in presenting these rare plants to her acquaintances who are ill. The army and navy officers also come in for a large share of them, and the President occasionally sends a large bouquet to decorate the desks of these officers who are frequently on duty the best part of an entire day.

The Washington girl has the war fever badly. There are few so delicate or fragile as not to be willing to go immediately to help nurse the sick in Cuba. There are no perfect butterflies of fashion, but they have become serious about this. Some of them are taking lessons in nursing at the hospitals here. Miss Grace Davis, daughter of Judge John Davis of the Court of Claims, is one who is studying this profession. She is a beautiful young woman, one of the belles in society and the diplomatic circles. She impersonated "War" in a tableau given here recently, and demonstrated the dramatic force of her character by her appearance on this occasion.

There will be two young women who speak the Russian language in Washington next season—Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini, the niece of the new Russian Ambassador, who has just arrived, and Mlle. Felice de Taczanowski, the stepdaughter of the Austrian Minister. Mlle. Taczanowski is the daughter of the Baroness Hengelmüller by her first husband, who was a Russian Count. Both young women speak several languages, and while Mlle. Cassini is an accomplished musician, Mlle. Taczanowski is an artist of no mean ability, an intrepid horsewoman, and, like the other Russian young woman, fond of all out-of-door sports.

Newly Appointed Paymasters Fail to Appear.

Paymaster General Stanton intends to adopt radical measures against recently appointed paymasters who have failed to report for duty. President McKinley appointed seventy-five paymasters for the volunteer army, but of this number only thirty-five have appeared at General Stanton's headquarters to qualify for their commissions. General Stanton has found it difficult to cope with the demands of the volunteer army, and unless his corps of assistants is augmented he says it will be impossible to pay the troops more than once in two months. He has urged the President to revoke the commissions of the forty appointees who have not reported for duty and appoint others in their stead. President McKinley has not decided as yet what action he will take, but it is likely the youths who were honored with appointments will find themselves out in the cold unless they hurry up.

Carrying Bread from the Capital to Camp Alger.

Soon after midnight every morning eight huge wagons, each drawn by four horses, are observed passing the White House, going towards Camp Alger. They are laden with bread for the soldiers at the camp, which is supplied by a private corporation, as the government has no facilities for baking. There are more than 30,000 troops now at Camp Alger, and as each soldier consumes one loaf of bread every day, it is a stupendous undertaking for one concern to accept such a large contract in addition to its regular business. These wagons are identical with the regular army vehicles, including the canvas cover, and the loaves fill them from the floor to the roof. Enough of the staff of life is transported in this way to save a good-sized city from hunger for the period of one day, and if one of these wagon trains could be driven into Cuba the suffering reconcentrados would undoubtedly think their day of salvation had arrived.

No Outing for Washington Women This Summer.

Wives of the officers of the army and navy who are in active service will remain in Washington all summer. They will be able to get more satisfactory news from the seat of war in Washington than in some of the smaller resorts hereabouts. They will put in most of their summer working for the families of the regular soldiers who are left in comparatively destitute circumstances by their wives being deprived of the washing and work for the officers' families. Mrs. Sumner, wife of Colonel Sumner of Fort Myer, has interested herself in these people, and the wives of the officers meet every Thursday morning in the hall of the Washington club to sew for them. Mrs. Sternberg is actively engaged in this work and will not leave the city except for a short time during the summer months on account of it.

WORK AT ARMORY.

Colored Soldiers Preparing for Their Departure.

OFF TO CAMP TOMORROW.

Iowa Signal Corps Passes Through Chicago to the East.

IN CHARGE OF CAPT. LYMAN.

Chicago's colored population gathered in force at the armory of the Ninth Battalion, colored troops, Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, yesterday, to see the members of that organization preparing their equipments for their departure to the State rendezvous at Springfield, which will take place tomorrow night. It is expected Lieutenant Colonel Jones of the Department of the Lakes will have bids opened this morning for transporting the troops. When sworn in the regiment will probably be officed as follows:

Colonel—John R. Marshall.
Lieutenant Colonel—James H. Johnson.
Regimental Adjutant—Harvey Thompson.
Surgeon—A. A. Wesley.
Assistant Surgeon—E. O. Miller.
Quartermaster—James O. Nelson.
Chaplain—J. F. Thomas.

The recruiting detail of the Second Regiment in charge of Major Purinton will leave Chicago for Jacksonville today, taking the men recruited in this city. The detachment of the First and part of the detachment of the Second left on Saturday night. Fifty men will be forwarded to Camp Alger by the officers of the Seventh Regiment detail.

Iowa Signal Corps En Route.

The Iowa Signal Corps from Des Moines, in charge of Captain Lyman, arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Rock Island road and departed at 10:25 a. m. for Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio. The corps is composed of the following men:

Heliographer—Lucas B. Adams, Des Moines.
Telegraphers—Leon W. Ainsworth, Joseph G. Harris, George W. Houston, Rolla Davenport Welch, Ralph W. Wells, Des Moines; Asa C. Bowen, Sand Springs; Walter Lee Lane, Ottumwa; John L. Smith, Indianola; Thomas H. Gannon, St. Anthony; Ernest C. Peo, Boone; Frank W. Bowers, Waucoma; Elias B. Curtis, Menlo; Frank M. Fitzgerald, Plover; Fred B. Schrader, Barnum; Joseph F. Pugh, Brooklyn, Ia.; Claude Tryon, Denver, Colo.; Charles Weitzel, Independence, Mo.; A. L. Lendner, Muscatine, Ia.; George O. Montour, St. Peter, Minn.; Frank C. Svreenan, Darlington, Wis.

Electricians—Melvin O. Allen, Budavi M. Hartung, William H. Haworth, Lester Longmire, George W. Peters Jr., Leonard W. Turbett, Samuel A. Walters, Des Moines; Walter W. White, Brooksville; George W. L. Russell, Cedar Rapids; James A. Mortland, Montezuma; Joseph A. Crail, Charles S. Crail, Fairfield; Robert M. Engler, Phillipsburg, N. J.; John A. Moore, Newark, O.; Elbert Rankin, Winchester, Ky.

Clerks—Herman W. Barnes, Alvard L. Bishop, Des Moines.

Cooks—Joseph F. Terrill, Grafton, W. Va.; David T. Gregg, Des Moines.

Attorney—Haslett P. Burke, Harlan, Ia.

Draftsman—Adolph E. Eberhart, Des Moines.

Soldier—John M. Ellison, Des Moines.

Blacksmiths—Thomas B. Jondahl, Des Moines; Philip Van der Molen, Pella, Ia.

Veterinarian—Emerson K. Paine, Perry, Ia.

Barber—Thompson W. Rael, Knox, Ind.

The Army and Navy league, through the Citizens' committee, is arranging for a war entertainment to be given at the First Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, July 9, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief work of the league. Fifty boxes and 2,500 seats will be placed on sale, the former at $10 and the reserved seats at $1. The entertainment will comprise views of the leading incidents of the present war, including battle scenes at sea, debarking the troops, planting the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil, and the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba and other Spanish forts. Pictures of Hobson and his heroic crew will be presented, and views of the marines holding the fort at Guantanamo. Vocal and instrumental music will complete the entertainment.

Captain McConnell of the Illinois Volunteer Corps has finished recruiting and expects to receive orders to leave for the front today.

CAMP READY FOR ENGINEERS.

Two Chicago Volunteer Companies to Begin Field Service on Fort Sheridan Rifle Range Tomorrow.

A detail of twelve men under Sergeant H. Mouronval has pitched tents and prepared for the reception at Fort Sheridan of the Second Regiment of Engineer Volunteers, which will assemble for field service there, beginning tomorrow. The two Chicago companies will be mustered in then. They will undergo the necessary medical examination today at 20 Michigan avenue, the Naval Reserves' Armory. With the men from other parts of the country it is expected that 800 volunteers soon will be in camp on the Fort Sheridan rifle range.

Lieutenant C. W. Parker is now in charge of the camp. The privates who have made the camp under Sergeant Mouronval's instructions are:

McCracken, Hunt, O'Neal,
Harding, Componder, Gepper,
H. J. Cohigraff, Prisner, Dussman,
G. Cohigraff, Caster, Stanton.

Major Richard Savage is senior Major of the regiment. At present he is a guest at the Michigan Avenue Hotel.

TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S FEDERATION.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Who Has Been Named for the Place by the Nominating Committee.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, whose election to the Presidency of the National Federation of Women's Clubs is sure to follow her nomination by the committee on Saturday, is a resident of Atlanta, Ga. She is one of the best known women in the South, and is most popular, both for intellectual ability and efficiency as a leader and her attractive personality.

As President of her State federation Mrs. Lowe is wrapped up in the efforts to help womankind in the South. The Georgia federation is now battling to get the doors of the State University open to women, a privilege which has been steadfastly denied them. Her work and development of club interests in her native State has attracted much attention from club women all over the country. In appearance and manner she is petite and decisive, but kind in her speech, and no woman among the many delegates to the national convention is better fitted to care for the interests of the federation and grace the position held so long and so successfully by Mrs. Henrotin.

MRS. LOWE STILL LEADS.

EXCITING CANVASS FOR PRESIDENCY OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Situation at Denver Hourly Growing More Complicated — Although the Atlanta Candidate Seems to Have the Lead Her Rivals Are Making a Vigorous Fight—Eastern Delegates Warmly Supporting Alice Ives Breed.

Denver, Colo., June 26.—[Special.]—The women left their intellects at home, and brought their tongues with them. Therefore, the person who can, without reservation, name the next President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is a seer. Perhaps early tomorrow morning some gathering of feminine politicians will decide it, but there will be many groups debating the same subject at that hour, and even those who have composed the deciding body will not be in a position to congratulate themselves for what they have done until the election of their candidate is assured by the only assurance possible now, the ballots of the delegates.

MISS ANNA CAULFIELD.
[Who addressed the federation on "Art for Women's Clubs."]

The situation today is almost inexplicable, and it certainly lacks coherency. Mrs. W. B. Lowe of Atlanta, still has the lead, but yesterday it was a simple matter to say she would be the next President. Indeed, every disinterested person who ventured a prediction coincided in that view. She was the candidate named by a majority of the Nominating committee, composed of a delegate from each State represented. Her followers upon that committee outnumbered those of Mrs. Breed and Mrs. C. P. Barnes combined, and by all the laws of male politics should have been conclusive.

But this is not a man's campaign. It is swayed by all the little feelings of sentiment, spite, pity, and sympathy that go unheeded in dealings among men, and operating in it are women with really wonderful political ability along their lines. They have worked so well that even the votes of the Nominating committee are uncertain.

The situation, complex as it is, may be summed up tonight in a few sentences.

Mrs. Lowe has the solid support of the lower South; Mrs. Henrotin's opposition to Mrs. Alice Ives Breed brings Illinois, with its largest delegation outside of Colorado, into her support; the declination of Mrs. Platt—if it is sincere—brings Colorado's overwhelming delegation to her support, and the "reunited nation" idea seems to be strong. On the other hand, Mrs. Platt will be nominated from the floor of the convention tomorrow. She is the sentimental candidate, and if she shows the slightest sign of willingness to serve the whole preliminary views of the situation may be thrown to the winds. From the standpoint of personality she is without doubt the strongest candidate.

Judged by the same standards, Mrs. Breed is the weakest, she has the most enemies, and the strongest, but the women of New England are behind her, and she is the cleverest politician. It has come to be understood that unless Mrs. Breed is elected Boston's invitation to the federation for 1900 is withdrawn. Her emissaries have left no room for doubt that the New England women will not accept her defeat in a kindly spirit, and that has had its effect.

The candidacy of Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville has come up in these, the closing hours of the campaign. It may be looked upon in two ways; either that she is a dark horse, running strongly, for a swift finish, or that the mention of her name is a ruse for splitting the Southern sentiment, for the benefit of Mrs. Breed. The Boston candidate will make no compromises, and if Mrs. Barnes has her support it is merely for the purposes of a figurehead.

Mrs. Helmuth's name has scarcely been mentioned today. Indeed, nothing is evident upon the surface today. Outwardly the Denver churches are the center of interest. Women have occupied their pulpits, and all seems buried in an atmosphere of devotion and best gowns. But this is only the appearance of things really, the whole of the interest centers in little groups of women who have been quietly meeting, mainly at the Brown Hotel.

In the midst of these disturbances of worldly affairs the churches have been crowded all day, besides semi-religious programs at the convention hall.

This morning Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin was announced to speak at Trinity Church. At the Central Christian Church Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia spoke on "Primitive Religion." Miss Margaret J. Evans, President of Carleton College, the first woman who ever appeared at the bar of the United States Supreme Court, spoke on "The Law and the Gospel." Mrs. Edward Longstreth of Philadelphia occupied the pulpit of the Shorter Methodist Church. The Rev Florence K. Crooks of Troy, N. Y., was at the First Universalist Church. At the South Broadway Christian Church was Mrs. J. C. Learned of St. Louis.

The Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, pastor of a Chicago church, occupied the pulpit of the Unity. The Boulevard Congregational pulpit was occupied by Mrs. Anna S. Cairns of St. Louis, and that of the People's Tabernacle by Miss Sadie American of Chicago.

In the afternoon there was a children's meeting at the Broadway Theater, at which the talk of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House upon "Foreign Children" was the chief feature. Mrs. Stevenson spoke on "The Good Citizenship League." Miss Helen M. Cole of Massachusetts on "The Bible as Literature," Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy of Washington on "Bible Study," and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart read an original children's story. This evening there was another meeting at the same place. Miss Jane Addams spoke here on "The Labor Standpoint," Mrs. Longstreth on "Spiritual Significance of Organization," and Mrs. J. A. Robert of Ohio on "The Growth of the Individual the Aim of the Woman's Club."

Tomorrow the election and the end of the convention.

[Miss Anna Caulfield, who addressed the federation on Friday evening on "Art for Women's Clubs," made her début as a lecturer on art topics at the Chicago Art Institute in January last. Colorado Taft has invited her to speak at the Art Congress at the Omaha Exposition in September. Miss Caulfield's home is in Grand Rapids, Mich. She has spent several years abroad in the study of art.]

CHARGES CLERK WITH THEFT.

Jacob Williams Has Moses J. Stern Arrested—Says He Secured $4,000 by Raising Pay Checks.

Moses J. Stern, who for two years had been a bookkeeper and confidential clerk for Jacob Williams, a dealer in machinery at 408 Canal street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Fitzmaurice and Egan on a charge of raising the value of checks before having them cashed. The warrant was sworn out by his employer, who declares his clerk has swindled him out of nearly $4,000 by altering the value of checks.

Stern is 21 years old and lives at 112 Center avenue. He received a salary of only $7 a week. A few months ago, Williams says, Stern announced his engagement to a young woman on the West Side and the wedding was to have taken place next month. After the engagement was announced, it is declared, Stern dressed in the height of fashion and bought many expensive presents for his prospective bride. Williams says this caused him to suspect the young man and a watch was set over him.

Stern protests he is innocent of the charge. He is locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

BEET SUGAR DAY AT GALESBURG

Farmers of Knox County Demonstrate the Value of Illinois Soil for the New Industry.

Galesburg, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—As a result of the experiments in raising sugar beets in Knox County, yesterday was celebrated here as sugar beet day, and farmers from various parts of the county gathered to witness the process of cultivation, hear the explanations of the expert, Theodore Hopke, and view the fields.

In addition to the five large tracts near this city, there are now twenty-five or thirty smaller tracts. The beets are eight inches high and Hopke is greatly pleased with the showing.

Special cultivators were run. The farmers were convinced Illinois soil will raise the beets.

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A regular 2.00 Oxford shoe, 85c.

The unsold portion of our recent great Oxford shoe purchase goes on sale today at a saving to you of one dollar and fifteen cents. You will recognize this shoe event as the most economical money-saving occasion we ever offered for your consideration—every pair made with care by expert workmen—in appearance they are equal to $3.00 shoes—in value to any $2.00 shoe ever sold.

In the new daylight basement.

85c for 2.00 Oxfords. Women's light weight, cool, flexible sole low shoes—in light and dark tans and black—coin and opera toes—of select vici kid leather—neatly trimmed—very shapely—we ask you not to confound these Oxfords with the stiff, unbendable sole shoes usually sold, for they are very soft and flexible and positively worth $2.00—arranged on huge bargain tables—subject to your choosing at 85c—in the new daylight basement. 85c for 2.00 Oxfords.

ON SATURDAY next and thereafter, during the months of July and August, this store will close at 1 p. m.

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Sacrifice sale summer toilets.

The new war tariff scheduled to take effect July 1st will advance the selling price of toilet articles, perfumes, etc. We are determined to reduce our large stock to its lowest ebb prior to that time, as we wish to avoid the purchase of a large amount of tariff stamps—hence the greatest bargains in toilet articles we have ever given you. All high grade toilet articles, perfumeries, bath preparations, etc., from such renowned makers as Guerlain, Rogers & Gallet, Le Grand, Crown Perfumery Co., Pinaud, Colgate, Bradley, and others.

Le Grand's Violettes du Czar extract	85c	Pinaud's fine brilliantine, all odors	24c
Roger & Gallet high-grade extract	95c	Guerlain's fine toilet soaps	29c
Pinaud's Extract Roman Violette	95c	Roger & Gallet's fine face powder	55c
Pinaud's quinine hair tonic	33c	Pinaud's Extract Vegetal, all odors	51c
Pinaud's violet toilet water	1.65	Roger & Gallet's fine toilet soaps	25c
Roger & Gallet's toilet or nursery powders	20c	Bradley's saponaceous tooth powder	19c
Pinaud's lavender boudoir salts	39c	Genuine Italian castile soap, bar	50c
Crown Perfumery Co. lavender salts	23c	Pasta mack for the toilet and bath	75c
Colgate & Co. toilet waters, all odors	69c	Michelson's West India bay rum soap	8c
Colgate & Co. demulcent shaving soap	12c	Violet toilet soap, 3 cakes for	20c
Lundborg's fine extracts, all odors	25c	Mexican gulf sea salt, large sack	10c
Michelson's West India bay rum	27c	Wash rag and cake soap	5c
Murray & Lanam's Florida water	39c	High grade toilet soap	5c
Bradley's triple toilet waters, all odors	39c	Sulphurated sea salt	8c
Hind's honey and almond cream	30c	Large jar almond meal	7c
Mediterranean bath sponges	25c	Braley's perfumery, 3 oz. bottle	15c
American chamois skins	9c	Splendid quality Florida water	25c
English bath mittens	10c	Hand-crochet sponge baskets	15c
English bath straps	25c	Pinaud's Violette de Parme cologne, with holder	15c
German flesh brushes	3c	Pinaud's cosmetic for the mustache	9c
Imported soap receptacles, with cake soap	15c	Bradley's violet ammonia for the bath	9c
Special lot tooth brushes	19c	Lautier's May Bells perfumery, ounce	25c
Splendid bathing caps	25c	Great sale hair brushes	25c

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GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamonds, 3d Floor, 103 State-st.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

GLANCE AT THE REMINISCENCES OF T. W. HIGGINSON.

Some of the People Whom He Knew in What Is Now a Long Period of Cheerful Yesterdays — One Conspicuous Failure in a Band of Great Promise —Dr. Gladden on The Pastor and the Working Church—Other Books of the Day.

In reading Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" one is reminded again of the tremendous influence that was wielded by Boston and Cambridge upon the thought of this country during the thirty or forty years preceding the civil war. The author's friends, associates, and acquaintances were the makers of the American literature of his time. In a sense Boston was then truly "the hub." It was a center of intellectual striving that has had no other successor and that has failed to succeed itself. New York publishes countless magazines and attracts literary men, but none of them has any authority over the American people. There are no prophets, seers, and saints among them.

Colonel Higginson finds a reason for the preëminence of the Boston group in the character of the instruction at Harvard. He says that it is a sad mistake to suppose that the present standard of training in English composition at the university is a new thing. There has been a great deal of noise about it of late, a great deal of reforming following upon a liberal dose of criticism, but if we go back before the year 1841 we shall find that the students then labored under the highest of incentives. The English course under Professor Edward Tyrrell Channing was an inspiration:

When it is considered that Channing's method reared most of the well known writers whom England was then producing—that it was he who trained Emerson, C. F. Adams, Hedge, A. P. Peabody, Felton, Hillard, Winthrop, Holmes, Sumner, Motley, Phillips, Bowen, Lovering, Torrey, Dana, Lowell, Thoreau, Hale, Thomas Hill, Child, Fitzedward Hall, Lane, and Norton—it will be seen that the classic portion of our literature came largely into existence under him. He fulfilled the aspiration attributed to Increase Mather when he wished to become President of Harvard College, to mold not merely the teaching, but the teachers.

The range of these reminiscences goes beyond the men mentioned in the paragraph quoted and beyond their environment; it takes us through the stirring times of the ante-slavery agitation and the still more stirring times of the war; across also to literary London and literary Paris; but there is a peculiar charm about the earlier recollections, as there is a peculiar interest in learning how the promises of youth square with the actual developments of manhood. Among Colonel Higginson's acquaintances many of the promises were fulfilled, but there was one disappointment which was, perhaps, more remarkable than all the successes. Who was the most brilliant of that coterie which was celebrated in this and other books? Not any of the celebrated, but one whose life was a lamentable failure. In newspaper circles there is still some memory of him, accentuated by the scandals of his later life, but the public has probably forgotten his name. Colonel Higginson introduces him thus:

Going through the doors of Divinity Hall I met one day a young man so handsome in his dark beauty that he seemed like a picturesque Oriental; slender, keen eyed, raven haired, he arrested the eye and the heart like some fascinating girl. This was William Hurlbert (originally Hurlbut), afterward the hero of successful novels—Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme," and my own "Malbone," as well as of actual events stranger than any novels.

This man, who began his career as a radical Unitarian divine and ended it as a defendant of despotism, was, in the Colonel's opinion, the most variously gifted and accomplished person he ever knew, superior even to Lowell in brilliancy. Whittier, upon reading some of his precocious verse, declared that he could write anything he pleased. But he came to nothing, or worse than nothing, because he lacked stability of character.

Of the others who fared and deserved better than he there are many pleasant anecdotes, and the book, as a whole, is pleasant reading and worthy of its title. The style is delightful, the matter interesting and instructive.

There is no man in America better fitted to give advice to young pastors than Washington Gladden. He has been for many years a close student of the various social questions and conditions which have been before the American people and his books reflect the sympathy and earnestness of a lover of men and the careful discrimination of the scholar. His "The Christian Pastor and the Working Church" (Scribners) is written in a style somewhat more reserved than that of his other books, nevertheless it has all the vivacity that characterizes Dr. Gladden as a preacher and writer.

There are twenty-one chapters in all, covering every possible subject which is even remotely related to the pastoral office. Referring to the subject of church architecture the author sums up a large subject with these wise words: "The church may be solidly and beautifully built; it ought to be comfortable and commodious and bright and attractive; but it ought not to have the look of elegance or luxury. It should never be a building whose exterior or interior would make upon any workingman the impression that the people worshiping in it were too fine to associate with him."

Speaking of the report that there are churches "in which considerations of wealth or rank or culture largely determine the membership," Dr. Gladden declares that "the sooner such churches are blotted from existence the sooner the kingdom of God will come." Continuing he says: "The Christian church is on trial before this generation upon this very issue, whether there exists within it a genuine brotherhood by which the barriers of social caste can be broken down." One might quote some wise saying from almost every one of the nearly 500 pages making up this book. Every one could read it with profit.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Forbes & Co. of Chicago will bring out a new edition of the poems of Ben King about July 15.

Henry James has written an introduction to an edition of the works of Pierre Loti, which will soon be published in England.

Following the issue of Peary's book on the far North will come that of his companion Astrup, announced by the Lippincotts for the early fall. Astrup's title is "With Peary Near the Pole."

Sir Walter Besant proposes to have the first volume of his "Survey of London" ready early next year. Every street in the County Council area has been walked through by Sir Walter or one of his assistants, one of them a young lady, and every building of any importance is duly described, and a great many are illustrated by photographs.

"Rupert of Hentzau," by Anthony Hope, being the sequel to his "Prisoner of Zenda," will be published July 1 by Henry Holt & Co. The same firm will issue at the same time a new edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda" (which will make the forty-seventh impression of this story) uniform with the sequel. Both volumes will have full page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson, and "The Prisoner of Zenda" will also contain a view and a plan of the castle, both by the English architect, Howard Ince.

Ibsen is not so thoroughly wedded to his realistic art that he has not his day dreams with the rest of us and a hankering for travel and luxury. To a young lady who asked him what he would do if he had a million, he said: "I should buy an elegant steam yacht, with electric lights and all modern comforts, with a crew of 120 and a grand orchestra. Then I should invite twenty good friends to travel with me. We should visit many fine regions, but our principal goal would be the island of Ceylon, which must be, from all I have heard, the most beautiful spot on earth."

Concert to Swell Temple Fund.

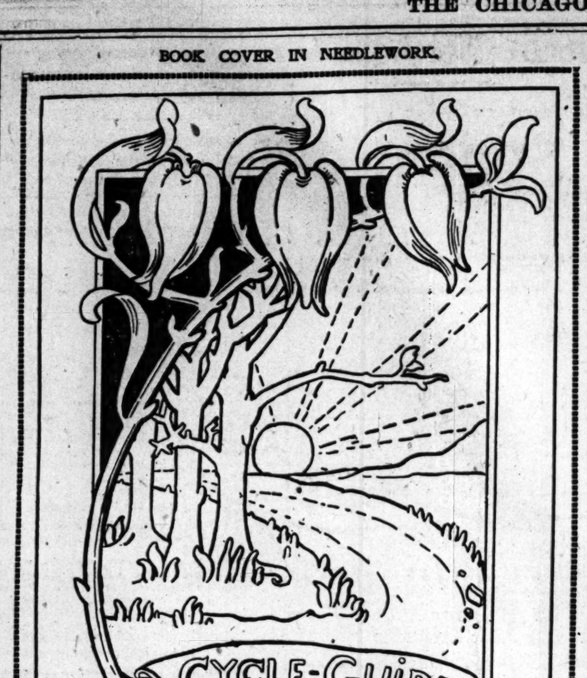
A patriotic concert, to include songs composed and set to music by local poets and musicians, will be given at the Auditorium tomorrow evening by the Chicago Young People's Christian Temperance union. The proceeds will be used to help save the Woman's Temple as a monument to Frances E. Willard. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson on "What Can Chicago Young People Do to Free America?"

Picnic of Catholic Teetotalers.

The county board of the Catholic Total Abstinence union perfected arrangements yesterday for the picnic to be given at Riverside on July 9 for the benefit of Father Mahoney's Newsboys' Home, 363 West Jackson street. The second annual encampment of the Catholic Total Abstinence Cadets will be held at Crystal Lake, Ill., from July 23 to Aug. 1.

Since the civil war the only successful white floating soap has been "Ivory." Because it's the purest.

BOOK COVER IN NEEDLEWORK.



EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Ella Stanton and Mr. Harry A. Henderson to Be Married on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Stanton have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ella Stanton, to Mr. Harry A. Henderson, to be celebrated next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, Desplaines and Adams streets.

Miss Mary P. O'Connor and Mr. John F. Hereley were married last Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, the Rev. Father Walsh officiating.

Mrs. Leonard E. Reibold of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Drew, 2230 Calumet avenue.

Miss Ada Badger, 2106 Calumet avenue, has returned from the South.

Mrs. John R. Wilson has returned from the East and is spending the summer at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. R. L. Henry and family, 3656 Grand boulevard, left last week for Rye Beach, N. H., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry N. Pitt left on Friday for Saratoga.

Mrs. George T. Loker and son, H. A. Loker, 3140 South Park avenue, left last Wednesday for an extensive trip through the East.

The Webster Literary society gave a reception last evening at Germania Hall for Miss Celia Levy of New York City.

Truth Congress Opens Today.

The World's Truth Congress will open today at noon in room 913 Masonic Temple. Some of the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and J. C. F. Grumbine, Dr. Phelon, Georgiana McIntyre, W. W. Taturn of San Francisco, and Dr. C. I. Thatcher.

BRAIN-WORKERS SHOULD

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. Goodman, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it for several years, with especially good results in nervous prostration, the result of mental efforts; also in sleepless condition of brain-workers."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a corsage of white plaited taffetas, by Mirecour. It is trimmed with guipure insertion and white

WHITE TAFFETAS CORSAGE.

mousseline de soie. The waist band and neck trimming are of turquoise velvet.—New York Herald.

Joseph E. Bidwill Suffers a Relapse.

Ex-Alderman Joseph E. Bidwill has again suffered a relapse and a council of physicians has decided his condition is one of grave danger. On Saturday night his pulse, which had been at 100 all day, suddenly dropped to 30, and the paralysis which has affected the right arm for several weeks manifested itself in the left arm also. Dr. John B. Murphy extends small hope of Mr. Bidwill's recovery.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

In a Mining Camp.

She could not have told herself how she had gotten up courage to go alone that night to the theater, even though the theater was only the Sandersville "Opera-House" and Sandersville only a booming mining camp.

The "play" was not taking, so she turned from it to look at the strange audience. Was it only two months since she had left her New England home with her father, whose sudden death had left her friendless in a strange land? Surely it was longer since she began teaching in that dreary school.

A furious hand-clapping brought her back to the "play," which had reached its climax of a "hold-up." In the lull that followed angry voices arose.

"Take him out; we'll teach him to talk about strikers." Louder and louder sounded the noise. Eleanor turned to escape, but the whole mass of struggling men suddenly bore down upon her, and it would have gone hard with her had not a big miner quickly put out his arm.

"Pretty rough place for you to be in, miss," he said; "better let me get you out of it."

She was grateful enough for his protection, and, reaching her dismal room again, thought that even its lonesomeness would not soon drive her to face such chances.

Those were stirring days in the mining camp, and when one night sounds of firing were heard nobody needed to be told that the strikers were making their threatened attack on the Golden Fleece, the richest property in the camp. Finerty's Palace Hotel was turned into a hospital, and the few women in the town became nurses. Weston and his aids had successfully defended the mine, but their bravery cost them weeks of suffering, during which the women watched and hoped. Eleanor's untiring aid was always at the service of some hard-worked wife or mother. The men, among them Weston, came to expect her eagerly, and she wondered to find how little she had really understood these men before.

It was several weeks after Finerty's had gone back to the boarding-house state that Weston was going to show the mine to Mr. Bennett, at whose house Eleanor lived, and he asked her to go also.

They had gone some distance on their way up through the silent blackness of the shaft when there came an ominous rumble, then an explosion, and the car fell to the ground. Had they been farther up a horrible death would have been their lot.

As it was, Mr. Bennett lay as if dead on the ground. The walls of the passages were fallen in, the shaft was choked, and to the experienced eyes of Weston escape seemed impossible.

"The old man is fearfully stunned," he murmured, as he examined him. "If somebody does not reach us in twelve hours he will die."

"In twelve hours?" faltered Eleanor. "Tell me, is the danger so great? I should rather know it all."

"Then, Miss Brenton, I will tell you the truth, and it is awful. There has been a cave-in, we are a thousand feet down in the mine, and there is no way for any one to get here in time to save us from the lingering death that starvation brings."

Weston began caring for the injured man; at that fearful time words seemed mere sounds. Eleanor sat silent; the idea of this doom was slowly forcing itself upon her unwilling mind, but another thought also came to her, for as she watched the miner all that she knew of his life passed through her mind, and she saw that what began as mere interest was now love.

Weston, meanwhile, had been looking to see if by chance any passage were yet open. He now came back with despondency in his whole bearing.

"Miss Brenton, there is no chance, none. If any effort would avail, if I could give my life for your safety, I would gladly, but it is no use. Now that death is near I may tell you, Miss Brenton, what otherwise I should not have said. I love you, and if you could have been my wife I should have asked it, but I knew the prejudices you could not overcome. A man gives a love like mine but once; it may seem to you a tribute to know that.

"It is more than I deserve, for I have struggled long against my love for you, but now I tell you it is more than my life."

"Eleanor, my love," he said, "if I could take this suffering upon myself——"

The old man stirred, and after several hours Weston's efforts seemed to have some effect, for Mr. Bennett opened his eyes, and they caught the faint words:

"The other shaft have you——"

"Other," said Weston; "there is only one!"

"The old one, north of this."

In a moment Weston was at the end of the passage trying to dig through the mass of earth there. It seemed a hopeless labor, but soon he heard faint sounds. Was it the noise of picks and shovels? He shouted again and again. Then came an answer, and when in the pale dawn three haggard and worn people stood with their rescuers at the mouth of the shaft they thought that never had morning been so fair as was this one, with the light breaking over the mountains.

"A new day, and it opens well for us," said Eleanor.

"Then it is the same now that darkness and death are gone, for I will not hold you to a promise made then," said Weston.

"The same always," said Eleanor.

A man meeting a friend in a New York club said: "Have you seen Ward Russell since he came back with his bride? Owns the Golden Fleece, you know. Well, he was out there as a miner, and one day when he was down in the mine somebody with a grudge to revenge tried to blow up the whole concern. Russell just did escape, and Mrs. Russell had something to do with it, too, I believe."—Boston Post.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

There is no truth whatsoever in the story now current in the European press to the effect that the young Queen of Holland has had a narrow escape from drowning while in Switzerland. The origin of the rumor may be traced to the fact that while visiting with her mother the celebrated Lion monument sculptured by Thorwaldsen, destined to commemorate the semi-mythical services of William Tell in liberating Switzerland, she overbalanced herself and fell into the small pond or rather fountain which forms one of the adornments of the monument.

As the depth of the basin is not two feet she can hardly be said to have been in danger of drowning. The mishap must be ascribed to the fact that she is terribly short-sighted, almost as much so as her mother, who is never seen without spectacles, and that she was bending too far forward over the pond in order to get a better view of the Lion.

The two Dutch Queens have now left Switzerland and are established at the chateau of Solstdyk, near Utrecht, where they will remain until they go to Amsterdam and The Hague in the beginning of September for the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the majority of Wilhelmina.

Solstdyk may be described as the Dutch counterpart of Queen Victoria's Osborne or Balmoral, of Emperor William's Potsdam, of King Humbert's Monza, and of the Czar's Peterhoff.

The castle and the estate, chiefly woodland, on which it stands, were presented to the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William II., by the Dutch States General in recognition of his alleged bravery at the battle of Waterloo, where he and his Dutch contingent, according to the English authorities, mainly distinguished themselves by running away quite early in the day.

On the death of the late King he bequeathed it to his widow, the present Regent, so that it is her absolute property, and each summer that Wilhelmina has spent there has been as her mother's guest.

The dwelling house consists of a two-storied corps de Logis, surmounted by a central gloriette, and flanked by two curved one-story wings, the whole having a front of something less than 500 feet. Access is obtained to the rooms situated in either wing by broad open verandas with matted floors, on which are set out cane chairs, tables, and flower stands.

The apartments of the two Queens are comfortably but plainly furnished, the colors of the wall, paint as well as papering, being generally light, as befits a country house only occupied during the summer months. There is a large collection of books, English novels being decidedly in the majority, the favorite reading of the young Queen being, however, Hendrich Conscience's Low Country romances.

The Regent's dinners are given in a handsome dining-room bearing the name of Waterloo, on the walls of which hang a spirited and rather idealized portrait of the Prince of Orange at Waterloo and part of the flag captured at the taking of Antwerp's citadel.

The ladies and gentlemen of the household are modestly but commodiously lodged in the two wings overlooking the tastefully laid out parterres that intervene between the chateau and the high road which skirts the southern face of the grounds, not a hundred yards from the house itself.

In one of these wings is the so-called "Willemskammer," containing portraits of all the Stadtholders of Holland from "Vader Willem" downwards. The principal features of the white saloon are Carrara marble and alabaster, with scarlet and gold upholstery.

But with this exception simplicity is the most striking characteristic of this palace. There are hundreds of country houses in the United States which are far larger and more luxuriously appointed than the palace of Solstdyk. Nevertheless, the two Queens find it good enough to live in throughout at least four months of the year. It is exactly as I have described it—a long fronted, stucco faced villa, with no pretensions to the rank of chateau or palace, save those which may be based upon the square gloriette or campanile, a belfry without a bell (though it wears a large clock on its brow) that springs from the center of the shelving tiled roof.

A description of this summer residence of the two Queens would be incomplete were I not to make a brief reference to the stables in which the young Queen takes the liveliest interest. They are situated at the back of the house, and almost abut on a beautiful wood pierced with many winding walks, and always open to the public.

They are thoroughly up-to-date and house a considerable number of handsome carriage and saddle horses, notably the young Queen's perfectly matched team of four ponies, which always accompanies her to The Hague when she takes up her abode for the winter and spring in her palace on the Gravenhage, a possession of the crown, which derives its name from a former hunting ground of the twelfth century Counts of Holland.

Queen Victoria takes her position as Supreme Head of the State Church of England seriously, in so far that she exacts absolute deference to her wishes and commands on the part of the Bishops and Archbishops of the church. If any of them show independence, or displease her in any way, she is quick to take offense and rarely forgives. Thus the late Bishop Wilberforce of Winchester, popularly known by the sobriquet of "Soapy Sam," in consequence of his extremely suave and smooth manners, and certainly the most distinguished prelate of his day, was repeatedly nominated for the office of Archbishop of Canterbury, but had his appointment barred on each occasion by the Queen, whose objection to him originated with some epigram which this most witty of men had on one occasion made at the expense of the Prince Consort, and which had been brought to her ears, and which she never forgave.

Just at present the Bishop of Oxford is in her bad graces, and although Windsor Castle is in his diocese, yet he is never asked to take part in any ecclesiastical functions at court, and has in fact been pointedly ignored by her Majesty in such a manner as to excite considerable comment.

The objection of the Queen to this prelate, who rejoices in the patronymic of "Stubbs," and who is the original of "Parson Tringham" in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," is believed to be due to the extreme views which he professes on the subject of Sunday.

The Queen does not like extreme views of any kind, least of all in religion, which she claims teaches charity and forbearance, rather than prejudice.

The Bishop, for instance, denounces every form of Sunday amusement, including bicycling, boating, music, and even driving. Now the Queen never misses her Sunday drives, and regards the Bishop of Oxford's denunciations of driving on Sunday as a reflection on her own conduct and as something much akin to mutiny, since after all she is "summus episcipus," and as such the superior officer of not only the Bishop of Oxford but likewise of every other British prelate.

The death of Sir Walter Simpson, son of the discoverer of chloroform, who in turn was the son of a baker boy, serves to recall the annoyance to which he was subjected a few years ago in connection with an official announcement in the Gazette to the effect that the Queen had given "orders for the cancellation of the presentation of Lady Simpson," and for the removal of her name from the list of ladies enjoying admission to court.

Now there were at the time no less than four women entitled to the description of Lady Simpson, including the wife of Sir Walter, and inasmuch as the Official Gazette gave no indication as to which Lady Simpson was meant, the reflection rested on all of them, much to the distress of Sir Walter.

Queen Regent's Ancestor.

The most dramatic feature of the fall of Spain is that her present Queen Regent, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

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Boston	36	21	.632	Philadelphia	28	28	.472
Cleveland	34	22	.607	Brooklyn	23	32	.418
Baltimore	32	22	.592	Washington	22	36	.379
Chicago	33	26	.559	St. Louis	20	37	.350
Pittsburg	31	26	.544	Louisville	19	41	.317

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 10.
Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.

Games Today.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Louisville.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.

KILROY AND MILLER PITCH.

Both Men Are Hit Hard, but the Former Saves Himself by Clever Fielding.

In a protracted struggle, dull at times and at times broken by startling plays and successive whirlwinds of fierce slugging, Chicago added another victory to its string yesterday afternoon by whipping Brooklyn by a score of 13 to 10. The feature of the contest was the number of double plays, six occurring.

From the start to finish rallies and counter rallies kept the big Sunday crowd yelling as some long drive threatened to change the tide of victory, and the same crowd yelled again delightedly as some brilliant or lucky bit of work changed the whole course of the game.

Kilroy and Miller were in the points, serving the slants. The batters did the rest. Both were hit hard, but Kilroy, by his own brilliant fielding and brainy work, won without pitching, saving himself in half a dozen places, while the fielders behind him came to his assistance in more than one pinch. Chicago's slugging was vicious, and its long drives came in clusters with men perched on the bases.

The tale of the weird struggle is impossible to tell in detail. At the outset it seemed as though defeat would overwhelm Chicago, for in the first round three hits, one a fluke fly, combined with two gifts, gave the Trolley Dodgers a quartet of tallies. Chicago immediately tied up the score. Ryan opened with a triple, Everitt drew a base, Lange came up while the crowd inquired about the Derby and went out. Mertes was saved by Tucker's muff of Hallman's throw, which was a bit wide. McCormick rose to the demands of the occasion and slashed out a single. A moment later he stole and tallied the tying run on Connor's single.

Brooklyn's Struggle Begins.

Then began Brooklyn's struggle for runs with luck overwhelming it and vetoing all its chances. In the second a gift and a hit did no good. Sheckard started the third with a triple and held third while Tucker went out. Hallman singled to right, but Sheckard, imagining the ball was going to be caught, held third and was caught at the plate by Chance's beautiful throw. McCormick closed the round by a miraculous stop and throw of Shindle's scorcher, which he captured back of third.

Mertes drew a base in the third, Chance doubled to right, and Connor's line fly shot safe through the sun past Sheckard and sent the second run home.

A gift to Griffin and Everitt's error gave Brooklyn a chance in the fourth, but no tallies counted, and in Chicago's half another pair were added to the credit side of the ledger, by virtue of La Chance's fumble, Everitt's double, and Lange's line drive to right.

Again, in the fifth, fortune frowned on Brooklyn. A gift and two hits filled the bases. Shindle hit furiously down to Kilroy, who shot the ball to Donahue, whose quick throw to Everitt completed the double. Then Everitt scooped Ryan's bounder and closed the round.

Chicago seemingly clinched the victory in its fifth, when six hits, among them triples by Connor, Ryan, and Mertes, a double by Lange, and singles by Chance and Kilroy, earned five runs.

Brooklyn immediately recovered the lost ground. A gift started Miller, and, with an easy double in sight, Mertes fumbled Griffin's roller. Jones, La Chance, Tucker, and Hallman hit safe and five runs were registered.

Double Plays Spoil Runs.

That ended the wholesale production of tallies. Double plays on outfield flies ruined Chicago's chances in two rounds, while Kilroy kept the Bridegrooms hitting in the air.

In the closing round Brooklyn made its last bid and added one more run. Shindle passed around to second on Mertes' wild throw, Ryan singled, but perished in a double on Miller's bounder to Connor, Griffin drew a base, but the danger was past, and Jones' weak foul to Donahue, which he captured while diving towards the stands, ended the game. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HE	LB
Ryan, lf	4	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b	4	2	2	2	8	2	1	0	1	0	0
Lange, cf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mertes, rf	5	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
McCorm'k, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, rf	4	2	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, c	4	2	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1
Kilroy, p	4	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	13	15	19	27	14	1	6	3	0	2

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HE	LB
Griffin, cf	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	2
Jones, rf	6	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	2
La Ch'ce, ss	5	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	3	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	5	2	2	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hallman, 2b	5	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
Shindle, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ryan, c	5	0	1	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, p	4	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	42	10	14	16	24	12	2	0	7	3	9

Chicago	4	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	*	—13
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—10
Base hits	8	3	6	5	3	2	4	2	1	—14

Time and date—Chicago, June 26. Attendance—9,000. Two-base hits—Connor, Chance, Lange, Everitt. Three-base hits—Ryan (2), Mertes, Connor. Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Mertes. Double plays—Kilroy-Donahue-Everitt; Connor-Mertes-Everitt; La Chance-Tucker; Jones-Ryan; Griffin-Ryan; Griffin-Hallman. Struck out—La Chance, Donahue. Passed Ball—Ryan. Wild pitch—Miller. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Donahue. Umpires—Emslie and Curry. Time of game—2:05.

Notes of the Game.

Ed Stein will pitch for Brooklyn today and Callahan for Chicago.

For the first time in years Chicago is within striking distance of the pennant.

The bleachers yesterday abused Lange and fanned him loudly with desertion.

Captain Dahlen is suffering with a bad pair of hands, but will be back in the game today.

Ryan seems to have gotten over his little difficulties with the sun. He picked a couple of nasty ones straight out of the sun's eye yesterday.

Chicago threw away several runs yesterday. Ryan could have scored in the seventh if he had slid to the plate, but he stood up and was caught.

Kilroy's fielding yesterday was a marked contrast with Thornton's on Saturday. In the fourth he grabbed down Miller's fierce bounder with one hand, and probably saved a rally.

Aaron Dahlen, Griffith, and Callahan acted in a half interested way in leaving to attend the races, but in most cases were different. Dahlen was unable to play, the other two were not needed.

Chance's actions pleased the crowd, and he was cheered every time he got into the play. He passed out a clean double, and twice, by sheer speed, eased out high bounding infield hits.

After Kilroy, by quick work, had started the double play which robbed Brooklyn of runs in the fifth some excited crank in the 50-cent seats threw money out to him. Captain Dahlen, who was in the stand, immediately sent a note to Kilroy, la read: "Dear Mattie: I was at the Derby yesterday. Can you lend?"

McCormick made three great plays yesterday, two on slow balls and one on Shindle's bounder back of third. He got the decision in a close fit by furious handling of Ryan's wee bounder in the fourth.

Curry overlooked a decision yesterday. After Jones was saved by Everitt's muff in the fourth he ran on out and turned on fair ground towards second. Curry had his back turned and refused to allow the out.

Chance was doubled in a laughable way in the sixth. He reached second safely after Griffin had caught Kilroy's fly, but went on over the bag, with his foot sticking up in the air. Before he could recover his balance he was out.

Kilroy was working under difficulties yesterday. His left leg is strained so badly that he was in pain while using it, and to relieve it of the weight he pitched with the right foot on the rubber during the greater part of the game. He was bumped hard, but deserves credit for working under the handicap.

Six doubles in a game is nearly up to the record. Brooklyn perpetrated four of the double murders, and three of them were on flies to the outfield. Twice throws by Jones and Griffin cut down men at the plate, and Griffin's throw to second nailed Chance. There came near being another double, but Ryan's throw was a bit wide, and the runner was safe, although Donahue nearly reached him by a desperate slide.

La Chance slid to second in the opening round, and smashed his face into Mertes' leg. The blow brought blood from his nose, and laid him out for two minutes. In the second Ryan almost duplicated the accident. He was stealing when La Chance made a great stop of Everitt's bounder, and, as Ryan slid, the Brooklyn man's knee struck him in the head, almost dislocating his neck. Ryan was forced to wiggle the neck several times before he was ready to resume the journey.

William A. Lange, the urbane giant whose place of business is the center field of the Chicago ball park, is in disgrace with the club management. Mr. Lange's offense consisted in deserting the club in Saturday's game under false pretenses and attending the Derby. President Hart said yesterday: "His action was unsportsmanlike. To desert the team when it is fighting for place is unwarrantable. He forced us to perpetrate a fraud on our patrons by giving them an inferior team and losing the game. His act will not be forgotten. I will remember it when he comes to deal with me in a business way."

Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.

Cincinnati, O., June 26.—Breitenstein's miserable pitching allowed the Senators to win today. Attendance, 5,634. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf	1	1	6	1	0	Selbach, lf	2	2	2	1	0
Smith, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Gettman, rf	0	2	2	1	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	And'rs'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Miller, ss	0	1	2	2	0	McGuire 1b	2	0	12	0	0
Corcor'n, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Farrell, c	1	2	8	1	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Reitz, 2b	1	2	2	5	1
Beckley, 1b	1	2	6	2	0	Myers, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Peitz, c	1	0	5	1	0	Wrigley, ss	1	2	1	5	2
Br'ns'n, p	0	2	1	2	1	Weyhing, p	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	10	27	10	2	Totals	13	15	27	12	5

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Washington	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	3	—13

Two-base hits—Wrigley (2), Selbach (2). Stolen bases—Anderson (2). Double plays—Gettman-McGuire, Wrigley-McGuire, Myers-Peitz-McGuire. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 7; off Weyhing, 3. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1. Wild pitch—Breitenstein. Time—2:10. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.

Police Prevent Game at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 26.—The game that was to have been played between Cleveland and New York at Euclid Beach Park this afternoon was prevented by officials of Collinwood Village. The players were notified they would be arrested as soon as the first ball was pitched, and the game was therefore abandoned. Four thousand persons were outside the gates, but were not admitted to the grounds. The postponed game will be played on Tuesday.

No Game at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—There was no game here today on account of rain.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	35	18	.660	Milwaukee	30	27	.526
Columbus	31	20	.607	Detroit	20	26	.357
St. Paul	35	23	.603	Omaha	17	34	.333
Kansas City	34	23	.596	Minneapolis	18	39	.315

AT COLUMBUS—FIRST GAME.

Columbus	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4 1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 5

Batteries—Friend and Buckley; Hahn and Twineham.

AT COLUMBUS—SECOND GAME.

Columbus	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	7	—16 22 4
Detroit	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	—7 7 4

Batteries—Wolters, Jones, and Sullivan; Thomas, Elliott, and Twineham.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4 5 3
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	—10 18 3

Batteries—Egan and Wilson; Dynzer and Spies.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	1	*	—8 9 1
Minneapolis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2 6 4

Batteries—Fisher and McCauley; Wright and Dixon.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—3 5 2
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1 2 2

Batteries—Taylor and Speer; Foreman and Kahoe.

PLAY TWENTY-ONE INNINGS.

Peoria and St. Joseph Tie in the Fourth and Keep on for Twelve Extra Rounds.

Peoria, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The teams of Peoria and St. Joseph in the Western association today came near the record for extra inning games. For twenty-one innings the two teams struggled. Peoria made three runs in the first and was tied in the fourth by St. Joe. No more runs were made until the twenty-first, when the inevitable break came. Peoria tallied five in its half and St. Joe in the final session, the score 8 to 4. McGinty and Quinn pitched for Peoria and McDonald for St. Joe. Score:

Peoria	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8
St. Joseph	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Peoria, 11; St. Joe, 12. Errors—Peoria, 5; St. Joe, 5.

Western Association.

At Rock Island, Ill.—Rock Island, 12; Quincy, 7.
At Dubuque, Ia.—Ottumwa, 1; Dubuque 0.
At Peoria—Peoria, 8; St. Joe, 4 (twenty-one innings).

Interstate League.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.—Fort Wayne 8; Youngstown, 0.
At Toledo, O.—Toledo, 7; Mansfield, 8.
At Dayton, O.—Dayton, 7; New Castle, 5.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 7; Springfield, 0.

Illinois Cycling Club, 4; Auburn, 1.

The Illinois Cycling club team defeated the Auburns yesterday by a score of 4 to 1. The fielding of both teams was good. Score.

Ill. Cycle.	R	B	P	A	E	Auburn.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, c	0	1	3	0	1	Ebert, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Schafer, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Hall, c	0	0	7	0	1
H'nd'ks, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	G'r'nrich, p	0	0	0	1	0
Wilson, p	1	1	0	2	0	Moran, c	0	0	1	2	0
Sullivan, 3b	1	1	4	2	1	Senz, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Pitt s'n, ss	0	0	2	2	1	Johnson, 2b	1	0	4	1	0
Lewis, cf	0	1	6	1	0	Homm's, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Th'mp'n, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Andrews, lf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Neil, 2b	1	0	2	1	1	Bangart, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	4	5	27	8	4	Totals	1	1	27	5	5

Illinois Cycling	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4
Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Donovan, Hendrickson. Stolen bases—Senz (2), Johnson, O'Neil. Bases on balls—Off Gertenrich, 3; off Wilson, 2. Struck out—By Gertenrich, 6; by Wilson, 2. Double plays—Lewis-O'Neil, Wilson-Sullivan-O'Neil. Umpire—Tindill.

Spaldings, 9; Mandels, 3.

The Spaldings won from the Mandel Bros.' team in the first inning yesterday, when six tallies were secured. The game was close after that, but the lead of the Spaldings could not be overcome. Score:

Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E	Mandels.	R	B	P	A	E
Stein, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Golden, 2b	1	1	5	2	1
Conners, 2b	2	1	5	4	0	Uhler, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Daly, 1b	1	1	10	0	1	Jacobson, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Pickitt, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	Schaffer, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Holms, c	1	0	4	1	0	Weinig, cf-p	0	0	1	2	0
Adams, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Clay, p-cf	1	2	1	0	0
Roach, p	0	0	0	0	1	O'Leary, 3b	0	0	2	4	2
Giblin, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Cassabon, c	0	1	1	5	0
Long, ss	0	1	1	2	2	Alberts, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	9	5	27	8	2	Totals	3	6	27	16	5

Spaldings	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Mandel Bros.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two base hits—Stein, Conners, Golden. Bases on balls—Off Clay, 3; off Weinig, 2; off Roach, 2. Struck out—By Roach, 4. Stolen bases—Conners (3), Stein, Long, Schaffer. Double plays—Conners-Daly, O'Leary-Golden. Umpire—L. Karel.

Chicago Unions, 13; Rock City, 5.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Rock City Unions yesterday in the first game for the colored championship by the score of 13 to 5. The Southern boys started out well, but could not stand the pace of the locals. Both teams will play again today at 3:30 p. m. Score:

Chi. Unions.	R	B	P	A	E	R.C. Unions.	R	B	P	A	E
Moore, 1b	3	1	11	1	0	Monroe, 3b	1	2	2	6	2
Holland, cf	1	0	3	1	0	Saltpaw, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Buckner, c	1	0	7	1	0	Stewart, ss	0	0	1	1	1
Wyatt, ss	3	1	0	1	2	Helskell, c	0	0	6	1	1
Hyde, 3b	1	1	3	0	2	Quinn, 1b	1	1	11	0	1
Jackson, p	1	2	2	1	0	Dunson, rf-p	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, lf	1	1	5	0	1	Coffey, 2b	1	0	3	1	1
Hopkins, 2b	1	2	0	1	0	Ramsey, p	0	0	0	3	0
Jupiter, p	0	0	1	5	0	Hurt, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Totals	13	12	27	11	5	Totals	5	6	27	12	7

Chicago Unions	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	—13
Rock City	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Moore, Buckner. Home run—Hurt. Double plays—Wyatt-Moore-Hyde. Bases on balls—Off Jupiter, 3; off Ramsey, 3. Struck out—By Jupiter, 1; by Ramsey, 3. Umpire—Jevne.

Careys, 10; Nationals, 6.

The Careys scored ten runs yesterday to the Nationals' six on grounds of the former. Score:

Carey.	R	B	P	A	E	Nationals.	R	B	P	A	E
Collins, ss	2	2	4	2	1	O'R'ke, as	0	0	1	7	2
Corbett, 2b	2	1	4	1	0	Jenkins, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson, lf	0	1	2	1	0	Oakes, p	0	0	0	2	0
B'and'f, c	0	0	4	4	0	Carroll, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Jock, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	Benner, c	0	0	6	0	0
Rainey, p	1	1	0	2	0	Kernan, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, rf	2	1	2	2	0	And'son, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Griffin, p	2	1	0	0	1	Hanson, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Hayes, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Quarl'e, p-c	0	2	0	4	1
Totals	10	6	27	15	3	Totals	6	5	24	15	4

Careys	1	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	*	—10
Nationals	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Johnson, Brown. Bases on balls—Off Griffin, 3; off Quann, 3. Struck out—By Griffin, 7; by Quann, 4. Sacrifice hit—Benner. Stolen bases—Johnson, Griffin, Quann. Double play—Collins-Corbett-Jock. Wild pitches—Griffin, 2. Umpire—O'Rourke.

BADGER CREW OFF.

Wisconsin Eight Starts for Saratoga Regatta Today.

HOPES TO FINISH FIRST.

Students Believe O'Dea's Men Can Defeat Cornell.

START IN GOOD CONDITION.

Madison, Wis., June 26.—The University of Wisconsin crew, which is to row in the big four-cornered race with Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania next Friday afternoon, leaves Madison at 8:10 tomorrow morning over the Northwestern road, and will leave Chicago at 3 o'clock over the Erie, arriving in Saratoga the evening of the following day.

They will make the trip in a private car, from the ceiling of which will be suspended the shell.

The crew is in fine form. In all its aquatic history Wisconsin never saw such a splendid lot of oarsmen as it now possesses, and great things are expected of them. The members of the crew sincerely believe that they will carry the cardinal to victory in this contest, and their home admirers are equally as confident. They believe that the Madison men are capable of beating Cornell.

Though Wisconsin rowed both last year and the year before in the East, it has not had an opportunity to meet any of its opponents in the coming contest. In 1896 the Badgers ran away from the Yale freshmen on Lake Salstonstall, and a year later gave the Eli varsity a hard rub. There is nothing in the West that can compete with the Badgers on the water, and so they are forced to look to the East for competitors.

The Badgers consider themselves fortunate in having such a coach as "Andy" O'Dea, who is a famous Australian oarsman and the originator of the "Yara-Yara" stroke, used so successfully in two-mile races. The Badger crew went into training the middle of February, when the fifty candidates were put to work in the tank. They were on the lake for the first time March 26, when they took a couple of spurts and returned to the boathouse. April was a cold, stormy, disagreeable month, which admitted of only fourteen days of outside work. May was fair, and the boys worked quite regularly. June so far has been ideal for aquatic training, and the coach has taken full advantage of the favorable conditions to round the rough edges off his charges and get them in shape for their coming contest.

Last Week of Training.

The last two weeks have been devoted especially to putting the finishing touches on the crew. The varsity has been trained side by side with the freshmen crew, each being given about an hour's work a day.

Wisconsin is somewhat handicapped in the way of equipment. Since the institution has no coaching launch, and there is no shore line to enable one to coach from the bank, the crew must be followed in a sculling boat. This, of course, prevents the coach from seeing the crew work for any considerable time or distance, and he must therefore pick out the faults of each rower as the shell shoots by him. But, handicapped as he is, he has accomplished wonderful results.

Of nearly fifty candidates who tried for seats in the varsity shell the following have been selected:

	Class.	Age.	Hgt.	Wgt.
Bow—R. T. Logeman	'99	21	5.5	152.5
No. 2—L. A. Williams	1900	20	5	151
No. 3—F. H. Crosby	1900	19	5.10	152.5
No. 4—M. E. Seymour	'98	21	5	153.5
No. 5—A. R. Chamberlain	'99	21	5.9	164.5
No. 6—C. McConville, Capt.	'98	23	5.10.5	157
No. 7—A. R. Anderson	1900	19	5.11	173
Stroke—W. C. Sutherland	1900	19	5	155
Coxswain—Joe Dillon	1900	19	5	100

L. W. Olson is the only varsity substitute and will be taken East with Substitute Little from the freshman crew. Olson is in the class of '98, is 20 years old, stands 5 feet and 9 inches high, and weighs 166.5 pounds. He rowed No. 4 on the varsity crew of '97 and No. 2 on the '99 freshman crew. Owing to his laxity in training he failed to make the varsity this year, though he pressed Seymour pretty hard for No. 4. Little is a good oar for his experience. He is 19 years old, stands 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs 155.

An Experienced Captain.

Captain McConville is a good oarsman and has had the benefit of four years' experience in the varsity shell. He was captain of last year's crew, but owing to laxity in his studies the university faculty refused to allow him to row in the race with Yale. His only fault is a little slowness in catching the stroke. Seymour, like the captain, made the varsity crew in his freshman year, and has been in the shell in all its races since. He is the shortest man in the boat and has hardly sufficient reach for the length of stroke required in a three-mile race. Sutherland, who handled the stroke oar for the freshmen last year, is now filling the same place in the varsity shell, and with a slight tendency to weaken at the finish is rowing well. Logemann, who is in the bow of the boat, rowed No. 5 on the '99 freshmen crew and has been handling an oar since.

Crosby rowed No. 3 on his freshman crew and was a substitute on the varsity last year. His most pronounced weakness is letting his seat get away from him at the catch. Williams rowed No. 6 on last year's freshmen crew. He also has trouble with his seat. Chamberlain is a new man, but is doing excellent work.

The best oar in the boat is Anderson at No. 7. Though this is his first year in a boat, he is doing wonderful work, and the coach believes if he had a shell full of such men he could defeat any crew in the country.

The Badgers will use their '95 shell in the race. This is the shell presented the aquatic department by ex-United States Senator Sawyer, and is stiffer and better all through than the one purchased last year from the same builder, Davy of Cambridge, Mass., for $500. The '95 shell has been Elast twice and to Minnesota several times, so that it is now in anything but the most desirable condition. This was the shell used by Wisconsin in '96 when it defeated the Yale freshmen at New Haven and first drew Eastern attention to the aquatic department of the Badger institution. A new set of oars was ordered, but couldn't be turned out in time, so those made for the '97 crew will be used.

ILLINOIS TO PLAY WISCONSIN.

Football Game Scheduled for Nov. 12—Champaign School Reinstated by Intercollegiate Association.

At a secret meeting held in the Auditorium Hotel on Thursday between Professor Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin and President Draper of the University of Illinois all differences between the athletic departments of the two institutions were satisfactorily settled.

President Draper reinstated his institution in good standing in the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association. The only universities now outside the pale are Chicago and Michigan.

President Draper has agreed that his institution will hereafter engage in football, baseball, and track events with Wisconsin. Accordingly Manager Fischer of the Illinois football team has arranged a game with Wisconsin for Nov. 12 in Chicago, the exact location of the gridiron being left for future settlement.

ASSOCIATED CYCLISTS TO MEET

Special Session Called for Tonight to Discuss Holding a Big Match Race.

A special meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs will be held tonight at the Sherman House to decide whether they want to secure a proposed match race between two of the middle distance champions. Many of the club leaders are in favor of the scheme. If the organization does not take it up President Fisher, with several members, will take charge of negotiations.

If the race is secured it will be held, in all probability, at the new Ravenswood track, which President Fisher pronounces the best speedway in the West. The A. C. C. delegates made a trip of inspection to the new grounds last week and were much pleased with them.

The flooring of the track has been completed, and everything is ready for the first meet, program of races for riders living north of Belmont avenue will be given July 4. The events are: Mile novice race, quarter mile open race, mile handicap, mile open, two mile handicap.

A. T. Heywood has arranged to hold a number of the North Side A. C. C. championship heats at the new track.

Pullman B Team Wins.

Pullman B team yesterday won the spring championship of the Chicago Football association by defeating the Thistles four goals to one. The visitors were one man short during the first half and were without the services of two of their best men. Had they been present the result would have been closer. As it was the home side clearly outplayed the visitors. Barker scored first for the Thistles and fifteen minutes later Young equalized. Pullman had all the better of the play, but no further score was made until ends were changed. In the last half Dixon scored twice for the home side and Grovier brought the total to four. A large crowd of Pullman sympathizers witnessed the game, which was played at Pullman. The hot weather had distressing effect on several of the Thistle men. Lineup:

Pullmans.	Positions.	Thistles.
Teeples	Goal	Cameron
Astor	Back	Napier
R. MacLachlan	Back	Weir
Scobel	Half back	Dewar
Scowcroft	Half back	Cameron
Cunningham	Half back	G. Barker
Butcher	Right wing	Rogers
Young	Right wing	Oldman
Wilde	Center	F. Barker
Grovier	Left wing	Hall
Dixon	Left wing	McLean

Dalys, 9; Austins, 7.

The Dalys defeated the Austins yesterday by the score of 9 to 7. In the third inning Laugger was substituted by the Dalys for Hollison, who had allowed seven men to cross the plate. Score:

Dalys.	R	B	P	A	E	Austins.	R	B	P	A	E
Conney, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Brown, 1b	2	1	3	0	0
Lager, p-rf	2	3	1	3	0	Breen, c	3	4	4	2	1
Pit'mon, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	Geiss, ss	0	2	4	3	0
Possehl, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Duffy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mullany, c	1	0	8	2	1	Sl'iman, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Callah'n, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Lits'ger, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Quinn, cf	2	0	0	0	0	Dineen, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Benish, 3b	0	0	3	4	0	M'M'hon, rf	0	0	3	0	0
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Insignificant Withdrawals from Savings Banks.

WEEK ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The popular war loan continues to be the absorbing topic of financial interest. As this is the first time the "people" have ever had the opportunity of subscribing for the bonds of their government without having to compete with powerful combinations of capital, it is natural that there should be widespread curiosity in watching how the experiment turns out.

It is generally admitted that were the subscriptions on a competitive basis the government would get from $206,000,000 to $210,000,000, for there is little doubt but that large financial interests would be willing to take the whole issue of $200,000,000 at from 3 to 5 per cent premium. But there is probably no moral question but that a government of the people ought to give to the small investors among its whole people the better show for getting the bonds as against large capitalistic organizations, which, on a competitive basis, would be able to take everything for themselves. And the few extra millions of dollars which the government loses through its strictly popular plan is really a cheap price for the country to pay if popular financial education and increased interest in the good credit of their government can be more generally diffused among the people. It could be set down as almost certain that no holder of government bonds would ever lend aid or comfort toward the accomplishment of any of those political follies which would affect the financial honor of the government and destroy the value of those bonds.

It has developed, however, that throughout the country there has been much systematic effort on the part of large financial institutions to subvert the popular purpose of the bond issue. Subscriptions of $500 each have been made in wholesale lots through the employés of financial institutions, and so prevalent has the practice been that close observers have predicted that these $500 subscriptions would exhaust the whole issue of $200,000,000. The Treasury officials are understood to be considerably exercised over the matter, and will adopt harsh measures to carry out the popular intent of the law. The publicity which has been given to the practice has, however, already had some wholesome effect. Many banks which were making arrangements to get allotments in the names of others have decided that it would be undignified, to say the least, for them to condescend to such a subterfuge, and that after all it will be for their real interests to help make the loan a success from the popular as well as from the purely financial standpoint. It is gratifying to say that probably a majority of the Chicago banks, at least, through honorable public spirit, are willing to sacrifice any small advantages which resort to subterfuge might bring them, and will make only open subscriptions in their own names for the large blocks they would all like to get.

People Have All a Chance.

The question of getting the bonds by subterfuge is, however, one which really affects only those wishing to take big blocks of the bonds. Successful subterfuge will place the more public spirited financial institutions at an unfair disadvantage, but cannot interfere with the small investor getting what he wants—at least in amounts of $500 or under. There ought, therefore, to be no excuse for such persons as want the bonds to wait to buy them of speculators at a premium.

Investigation at places where subscriptions are being taken rather indicates that the small investor, as compared with the larger, is not taking proportionate advantage of the opportunity which the government, at a large sacrifice of profit itself, is giving him.

The following is an interview which the cashier of a leading local savings bank gives. It is typical of about what all savings bank officials have to say regarding the bond issue:

"I think that just about one-tenth of the total subscriptions to the war bond issue will represent the subscriptions of bona fide investors. The nine-tenths left will be subscriptions of individuals or of corporations who want the bonds in order to sell them at a premium, or of national banks, which wish to use them in the expansion of their note circulation. The subscriptions of the so-called small investors, meaning laboring men and people of comparatively little means, from all I can find out, will amount to practically nothing, for these classes, and I have opportunity of knowing what they are doing, appear to take no interest whatever in the popular loan.

"Our bank has made every effort to make the terms of the loan known to our customers, whom we furnish with certified checks and every convenience for subscribing. Yet since the subscription opened just $500 has altogether been withdrawn from our savings deposits for the purpose of making subscriptions to these bonds, and yet during the present month we have had a daily gain in our savings deposits of about $1,000. The real investor and the one who wishes to invest in bonds usually has more than $500 to invest. The possessor of less money than that usually prefers to keep money in a savings bank."

Not Much Life in Wheat.

All the speculative produce markets have dragged during the last week. Grain markets were directly influenced by the growing weather, and the crop prospects and provisions sympathized with grain and were easy on an absence of any general speculative business. In wheat the Leiter deal is in a measure out of the way as a consideration. There have been no failures nor are there apt to be any of importance, and the position of the cash holdings has been greatly improved, not only by the arrangements which have been completed for protecting it against competitive liquidation but in the actual movement of the grain. Since the collapse of the Leiter deal the clearances have been exceptionally heavy day after day. All the seaboard wheat available for the continental market has been rushed out in order to reach the other side before grain duties which have been suspended are again put in force. All the red winter wheat in the country seems to have been disposed of, and there has been a material reduction in the quantity which Leiter or the people directly or indirectly interested with him have to dispose of. Statements have been made that there is considerably less than 2,000,000 bu in Chicago and East to the seaboard. The Northwestern wheat still has to be marketed, but the Northwestern cash wheat markets were relatively firm and demand from Wisconsin and Iowa millers has been reported.

The speculative effect of the Leiter collapse has probably been fully discounted. The disposition to sag shown by all the grain markets has been largely due to the fine weather. It is one of the grain pit proverbs that June is a month of depression. It is too early for the results of any unfavorable crop conditions to develop, and the wet harvest reports which have become a feature do not attract much attention until the winter wheat harvest is under way over a greater territory than at the present time. There have been plenty of crop damage reports both in wheat and corn, and these reports have been pit factors, at least temporarily. It is stoutly maintained that later returns will show that the acreage of corn has materially been reduced and that the crop has not been started under favorable auspices. The outlook at the present time is for a wheat crop which will furnish an unusually heavy export surplus. The question which remains to be determined is as to the extent to which the quality of the Southwestern wheat will be reduced by unseasonable rains.

Crop News Generally Bullish.

The speculative markets have really been without feature. The crop killers are at work in corn and wheat, but the season is too early for their reports to carry conviction. On the other hand, the bears have been quite aggressive and have not scrupled to circulate a rumor regarding financial difficulties in the Northwest, at the seaboard, and in foreign markets, which have proven to be utterly without foundation. Speculatively the grain markets are in an unsatisfactory condition. There have been sales of cash wheat made, but the demand for coarse grains is indifferent. Coarse grain receipts, however, are light, and the prospect for any great increase in the movement is not good.

Some of the shipping houses which have complained most bitterly of lack of foreign demand for corn and oats have had some recent suggestions that the foreigners are ready again to buy. The fluctuations in the foreign markets have been rather irregular and by no means significant. The disposition there has been to follow rather than to lead. The weather will unquestionably be the prime consideration in grain for some little time to come.

In provisions there has been some improvement in the cash demand, both for export and on domestic account. The speculative interest, however, is light. A big increase in local stocks of lard is expected, as lard receipts have been well up to shipments and the current production has been gradually accumulating. The increase here, however, will be offset by a decrease in stocks in European supply points and in transit in this country and Europe. There is nothing to indicate developments of yellow fever, and the hog receipts, while increasing somewhat during the week, are by no means depressing. In fact, the undertone of the market has been quite strong.

Enormous Wholesale Trade.

There is an activity in all wholesale lines which surprises the entire trade. According to the calendar and precedent business houses are hampered to the limit in filling orders, which continue to come in in a measure and volume making the summer of 1898 a record-breaker. The conditions would not be out of the ordinary in either the spring or fall, but a midsummer season they are altogether remarkable. As an instance of the extent to which some of the larger houses are rushed it is stated the season is two months past when annual vacations ordinarily begin, and as yet it has not been possible to spare any of the working force. A month or so ago it was the opinion of the trade that the increased volume of business to the effect of the war, but this cause is no longer cited in the way of an explanation of the marked improvement in all trade conditions. There has of all sides been forced a conviction that the betterment is for a natural and permanent condition rather than to any artificial and transitory causes. One of the most convincing arguments in support of the proposition that the whole business of the country is on a better basis is that all lines are benefited. There has been a gradual broadening of the improvement which first appeared in one or two of the "leaders," until now there is none of the industries of any size but are working right up to the limit. All the trade conditions indicate that 1898 will be a commercial record-breaker.

The price situation continues strong and faithful, with an advancing rather than a declining tendency, a natural result of the steady and continued demand from all sources for goods. Labor troubles are affecting but one or two of the manufacturing industries, and these not seriously. Interior trade conditions could not well be in more satisfactory shape. Collections are prompt, many merchants discounting bills. The conclusion is that money is in ample supply for all requirements.

"Golf Is Now Being Played on the Norman Coast."—Ludgate.—Punch.

WHEAT.

	Closed June 25, last week	Price range last week	Saturday	Closed June 26, 1897.
July	72¼	70 @ 75	71¾	72¾
September	67	65¼@ 68¾	66¼	65¼

CORN.

July	32¼	31¾@ 32¾	32⅝	25
September	33¼	32¼@ 33⅝	33⅛	26

OATS.

July	23¼	22 @ 24	22¾	25
September	21	20½@ 21¾	20¾	26

MESS PORK.

July	9.55	9.42½@ 9.77½	9.55	7.47½
September	9.72½	9.62½@10.00	9.70	7.57½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

July	5.72½	5.60 @ 5.82½	5.52½	3.95
September	5.82½	5.70 @ 5.92½	5.72½	4.05

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

July	5.45	5.35 @ 5.52½	5.40	4.42½
September	5.52½	5.45 @ 5.65	5.50	4.50

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1898.	Receipts. 1897.	Shipments. 1898.	Shipments. 1897.
Flour, brls.	36,173	54,337	28,596	41,686
Wheat, bu.	37,900	27,300	146,556	61,300
Corn, bu.	1,097,287	2,217,200	2,066,400	1,611,763
Oats, bu.	1,308,200	1,973,906	1,728,442	1,669,963
Rye, bu.	4,900	13,900	25,000	50,052
Barley, bu.	42,400	125,000	9,250	11,929
T. Seed, lbs.	3,400	59,395	24,537	130,420
C. Seed, lbs.	35,400	26,125	2,000	2,626
O. S'ds, lbs.	211,472	374,795	99,219	651,970
F. Seed, bu.	30,130	56,850	16,083	55,231
B. Corn, lbs.	232,400	101,900	133,080	216,387
C. M'ts, lbs.	3,545,865	3,023,964	15,636,281	17,163,784
Cn. M'ts, lbs.	2	385	3,769	16,083
D. Beef, lbs.	1,463,520	1,551,585	20,102,760	19,643,772
Beef, tcs.			247	418
Beef, brls.	1	501	1,024	
Pork, brls.	1	1,014	1,514	
Lard, lbs.	1,170,530	1,333,398	3,560,317	1,154,745
Cheese, lbs.	1,930,968	2,270,135	1,779,779	1,010,658
Butter, lbs.	416,541	6,697,900	5,202,918	5,580,358
Eggs, c's's.	53,155	56,827	22,166	32,010
P'toes, bu.	101,400	83,621	25,000	22,950
Dr. Hogs, h.	233		247	50
L. H'gs, No.	194,532	169,574	30,874	16,582
Cattle, No.	72,092	63,063	31,980	15,762
Sheep, No.	64,833	52,118	7,719	3,201
Hides, lbs.	1,008,388	1,614,912	1,530,845	2,639,406
Wool, lbs.	1,220,481	1,205,335	1,012,722	820,256
Coal, tons.	32,801	76,537	6,746	8,329
Lumber, M.	41,451	38,040	14,963	12,223
Shingles, M.	14,944	11,837	8,508	5,597
Salt, brls.	50,303	30,348	25,231	19,984
Hay, tons.	3,026	3,642	801	519

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	719,140	2,868,548	1,849,665
Previous week	185,070	3,335,538	1,931,397
Same week 1897	1,544,228	3,138,150	2,456,641
Primary shipments	1,334,911	2,916,155	2,319,937
Previous week	830,888	4,589,063	2,728,382
Same week 1897	1,357,290	2,061,730	2,148,157
Eastern clearances	2,254,915	2,407,489	1,189,553
Previous week	2,760,869	3,582,833	1,221,923
Same week 1897	1,013,688	1,979,502	1,009,749

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS, 10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000	Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	
75000	Atch adj 66%	66¾@67	
34000	Atch gen 4s	93¾@94	
11000	Balto Bell 1st gtd	100	
4000	B-Obs of 1886-1925	113¾	
75000	do Eng ctf	106¾@110¼	
30000	B-O 1st Parkr branch	111¼@8¾	
1000	Bklyn Elev 1st tr ctf	91¼	
29000	B R T 5s	99	
5000	Bklyn U Gas 5s	115	
2000	Cent N J 5s	114¾	
10000	C-O gen 4½s	84@¾	
1000	C-O con 5s	114½	
3000	C B-Q Neb 4s	99	
1000	C M-St P 5s	120¾	
29000	C R I-P gen 4s	105¾	
10000	Chgo Term trans 4s	88¾	
8000	D-R G impt 5s	91¼	
43000	Det Gas 5s	92¾@93¼	
2000	E T V-G 1st 5s	115	
4000	do con 5s	110	
9000	Erie 1st con 7s	141	
21000	Erie gen lien 2-4s	74¼@¾	
500	Erie 4s prior bonds	93¾	
1000	Flint-P M Pt Huron div 5s	90	
17000	Ft W-D C 1st	73¼@74	
13000	Green Bay-W deb ctf	41	
11000	H-T C gen 4s	81¼	
1000	Iowa C 1st 5s	101½	
6000	K C P-G 1st	68¼	
4000	L-N R-A 1st	105	
2000	Un gold 4s	99¾	
1000	Met St gen 4s	113¾	
10000	Mex Mt 4s	74¼	
1000	M K-S 1st	99¼	
61000	M K-T 1st 4s	85¼@85¾	
1000	M K-T 2d 4s	63¼	
8000	M K-T of Tex 5s	83	
38000	N P cons	101¼	
14000	N Y C-Hud Lake Shore 3½	94½@96	
6000	N-W con 4s	81¼	
26000	N P prior lien 4s	96¾	
11000	O R-N 4s	95¼	
12000	O S L 1st con 5s	107	
1000	do inc B	52¼	
1000	Pac Coast 1st 5s	103	
4000	P-E 1st	78¼	
11000	Painesville 4s	106	
15000	P-W 1st 4s	87@¾	
78000	Rdg gen 4s	80½@¾	
1000	St L-I M 2d	106¾	
85000	St L-I M gen 5s	85¾	
10000	St P M-M con 6s	120¾	
5000	do Mont ex 4s	99¼	
4000	St P-S C 1st	130	
121000	S A-A P 4s	84@86¾	
17000	So Pac of Ariz 1st	109¾@100	
10000	So Pac of Cal con 6s	97¾	
10000	So Pac of N M 1st	110	
5000	So R R 1st 5s	95¾	
9000	Stand Twine 6s	70@71	
7000	Stand Twine inc	16	
5000	T-P 1st 5s	105¾	
25000	T-P 2d inc	87¼@83¼	
2000	T St L-K C 1st tr ctf	85¾	
24000	Un Elev 1st 5s tr ctfs	90¾@¾	
1920000	U P 4s	98¾@¾	
175000	U P D-G 1st tr ctf	83¾@¾	
1000	Wab 1st 5s	110¾	
10000	Wab 2d 5s	85¼	
25000	W S gtd 4s	110¾	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Dollar	4	Ontario	20
Crown Point	6	Ophir	13
Con. Cal and Va	20	Plymouth	16
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	6	Quicksilver pfd	600
Hale & Norcross	65	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	4000	Standard	160
Iron Silver	65	Union Con	10
Mexican	7	Yellow Jacket	12

BOSTON, Mass., June 25.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Alloues Mining Co.	5¼	Osceola	49
Atlantic	29	Quincy	114
Boston & Mont	202	Tamarack	157
Butte & Boston	24¾	Wolverines	22¼
Calumet & Hecla	500	Parrott	22½
Centennial	15¾	Old Dominion	24½
Franklin	13¼		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	4	Hale & Norcross	50
Alpha Con	1	Justice	6
Andes	4	Kentuck Con	4
Belcher	4	Occidental Con	65
Best & Belcher	15	Ophir	17
Bullion	2	Overman	4
Caledonia	16	Potosi	5
Challenge Con	12	Savage	3
Chollar	6	Sierra Nevada	60
Confidence	25	Union Con	15
Con. Cal. and Va	19	Utah Con	2
Crown Point	7	Yellow Jacket	11
Gould & Currie	7	Standard	150

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Flour—Receipts, 13,884 brls; exports, 16,032 brls; quiet and steady. Cornmeal, dull; yellow Western, 71c. Barley malt, dull; Western, 62@70c. Wheat—Receipts, 213,675 bu; exports, 403,382 bu; spot dull; No. 2 red, 87c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened stronger and ruled firm on covering inspired by satisfactory cables, foreign buying, and showery weather West. Closed steady at ½@⅝c net advance. No. 2 red, July, 79@79½c, closed 79c.

Corn—Receipts, 117,975 bu; exports, 3,210 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 37½c. Options opened steadier with wheat, but yielded later to realizing and closed partly ⅛c net lower. July, 36⅝@36¾c; closed, 36¾c.

Hops, steady; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 23@24c; 1896 crop, 12@15c; 1897 crop, Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 30@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@14c. Wool, quiet; fleece, 17@23c; Texas, 13@15c.

Cheese, firm; light skims, 5¼@6c; part skims, 4¾@5¼c; full skims, 2@2½c. Tallow, dull; city, 3½c; country, 3¾c. Rosin, steady; fair strained, extra, 5½@7¼c; Japan, 5¾@6c. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c. Rice, steady; Receipts, 1,021 pkgs; Domestic, fair to Northern, $4.10@$11.50. Copper, dull; brokers, 11¾c. Lead, quiet; brokers, $3.75. Tinplates, steady.

Cottonseed oil, dull; barely steady and lower to sell; prime crude, 20c nominal; prime crude, f. o. b. Southern mills, 17½@18c nominal; prime yellow, 22c; off summer yellow, 24c; butter oil, 27@28c; prime winter yellow, 29@30c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points; ruled featureless; ruled dull and easy all day; final rally on better European advices being disappointing and Brazilian markets closed. Closed quiet, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales 8,750 bags, including July, $5.50.

Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, invoice, 6¼c; No. 7 ruling, 6¾c; mild, inactive; Cordova, 8½@15½c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar, 3½c. Refined, steady; Standard A, 5¼c; confectioners' A, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5¾c; crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5¼c; cubes, 5¾c.

NEW YORK, June 25.—California dried fruits, quiet. Evaporated apples, common, 6@8c; prime to choice, 9@11c; fancy, 12c; sundried, 9¼@10c; choice, 9½c; fancy, 10c; prunes, 4@8½c; apricots, royal, 8½@10c; Moorpark, 10@12c.

Cotton—The market for cotton futures was a narrow, featureless affair, with the close quiet and steady at not unchanged prices to 3 points advance. The receipts estimated for the day at 2,300 bales, against 2,030 bales last week, and 406 bales last year. Port receipts estimated for the week at 12,000 bales, against 15,066 bales last week, and 3,859 bales last year. At Memphis 55 bales, against 18 bales last year, and at Houston 254 bales, against 72 bales last year. Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 6¾c; middling gulf, 6¾c; sales, 1,088 bales.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 17,800 bales. June, 6.18c; July, 6.19c; August, 6.21c; September, 6.07c; October, November, 6.08c; January, 6.11c; February, 6.14c; March, 6.16c.

Butter—Receipts, 5,494 packages; steady; Western creamery, 13½@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 11@12½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,949 packages; steady; Western, 12½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—With September wheat holding within ⅛c rate range, it is unnecessary to set out the fluctuations which held the market well up to the close of the session. There was a small trade in future, July ranging on 5c, September quoted firmer at 67c bid for two hours within ⅛c of that point, and in the last hour broke to a close at 66¾c. July wheat ranged around 69¾c, November closed at 65¾c. Cash was firm. The market, although dull, had a firm tone. Local millers were fair buyers, and there was light demand outside millers. Sold No. 1 Northern sold at a premium of ½@2c over July, and to arrive at 1c over; No. 2 Northern was 2c under July, and to arrive at 3c under. Flour—First patents, $4.50@4.70; second patents, $4.35@4.45; first clears, $3.65@3.85; second clears, $3.10@3.30. Bran, $5.50@5.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—Wheat—Fairly active; No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2, 70@80c; No. 3, 70@74½c; No. 1 red, 82c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 70@72c; No. 2 spring, 70@72c. Corn—Lower; closing weak; No. 2 mixed, 29¼@29½c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3, 28¼@28¾c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 27c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 39@40c. Hay—Receipts liberal; choice timothy, $8.50; choice prairie, $7.50@8.00. Butter—Steady; separator, 12@14½c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Unchanged; fresh, 8½c. Receipts—Wheat, 97 cars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, nominal; track, 76@78c, new; July, 68c bid; September, 65¼@65¾c bid; December, 66c asked; No. 3 red, 80c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 31¼c; July, 30¾c asked; September, 31c asked. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, track, 25½c; July, 22½c bid; September, 23¼c asked. No. 2 white, 29¼@30c. Rye—Nominal. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.04. Pork—Quiet; standard mess, $9.50.

DULUTH, Minn., June 25.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard cash, 84c; July, 84c bid; September, 68½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; No. 3 spring, 77c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 82c bid. Oats, 24½@25¼c. Barley, 36c. Flax, $1.06 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 39,349 bu; flax, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 32,869 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 25.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 80c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 82c. Oats, 24¾@25¼c. No. 2 rye, 44c bid. No. 3 corn, 27c. The receipts of wheat were 89,343 bu.

TOLEDO, June 25.—Wheat—Lower; cash, 83c; July, 71⅝c asked. Corn—Lower; cash, 32¼c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 42½c. Clover seed—Steady; cash, $2.80. Oil—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., June 25.—Corn—Dull, lower; No. 2, 30½c. Oats—Dull, lower; No. 3 white, 24c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 42½c. Whisky—Firm; high-proof spirits, $1.22½.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; July, 6s 6d; September, 5s 11¾d; No. 2 red Western winter stocks exhausted; No. 2 Northern spring, 6s 9d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 3s 1¼d; July, 3s 1¼d; September, 3s 3¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, dull, 10s. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), dull, £2 2s 6d. Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, dull, 51s. Bacon—Steady, 29s; short rib, long clear, middles, light, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 31s; short clear backs, 31s; clear bellies, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, firm, 24s 6d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 29s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white and colored, 36s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, dull, 19s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 15s 9d.

Cotton—Spot, dull; prices unchanged; American middling, 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,900 American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Futures opened easy, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet; American middling, l. m. c., 3 24-32d value; June and July, 3 24-32d value; July and August, 3 24-32d buyers; August and September, 3 24-32d value; September and October, 3 23-32d value; October and November, 3 22-32d sellers; November and December, 3 21-32d value; December and January, 3 21-32d value; January and February, 3 21-32d buyers; February and March, 3 21-32@3 22-32d buyers; March and April, 3 22-32@3 23-32d sellers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 20	21,750	992	26,054	13,912
Tuesday, June 21	5,500	2,100	36,644	8,712
Wednesday, June 22	18,767	1,219	40,510	15,178
Thursday, June 23	8,551	551	32,151	14,354
Friday, June 24	5,414	196	31,762	16,000
Saturday, June 25	200	50	19,000	2,500
Totals	62,248	4,778	184,325	64,027
Previous week	48,312	3,427	148,309	55,140
Cor. week 1897	43,073	2,217	174,147	54,050
Cor. week 1896	48,947	4,231	168,096	70,347
Shipments—				
Monday, June 20	5,747	223	6,568	192
Tuesday, June 21	1,751	619	3,129	688
Wednesday, June 22	4,094	619	6,038	421
Thursday, June 23	3,897	132	6,567	828
Friday, June 24	2,802	97	5,784	
Saturday, June 25	150		3,000	400
Totals	18,441	1,690	31,076	2,529
Previous week	16,115	992	34,753	1,322

DR. WITHROW TO GO.

Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church Formally Resigns.

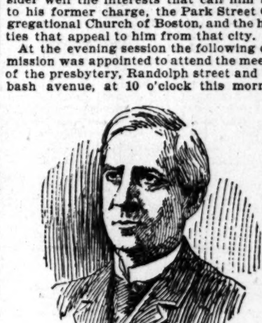
WILL RETURN TO BOSTON.

Resumes His Place with Park Street Congregationalists.

OLD TIES DRAW HIM THITHER

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow formally resigned the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, prefacing the resignation with a short address in which he urged his congregation to consider well the interests that call him back to his former charge, the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston, and the home ties that appeal to him from that city.

At the evening session the following commission was appointed to attend the meeting of the presbytery, Randolph street and Wabash avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning,



THE REV. DR. J. L. WITHROW.

notifying that body of the resignation and request from it a dismissal for the minister:

Elder E. M. Teall, Elder L. S. Hodges, Elder J. E. Downs, Deacon E. A. Hill, Deacon J. Creighton, Trustee David Pyott, Trustee G. R. Nichols.

Letter of Resignation Read.

The resignation of Dr. Withrow as read to the congregation is in part as follows:

"The call which I am now accepting has been under consideration for some months. There is no open or secret cause in this greatly beloved Third Church of Chicago why I desire to leave it for any other, and so the matter has matured slowly. All that words can express has been said by our officers, the most active workers, and the beloved assistant pastor, the Rev. Walter H. Reynolds, to assure me of complete unanimity of feeling in every family and individual in favor of my continuing in your service. Through an abounding generosity all reason for the least care concerning future temporal affairs is removed if I remain.

"If then, it is asked what actuates me in requesting a release that I may return to the Park Street Church in Boston the following are my answers:

"I have been for more than ten years in its service, and having built that many years of hard and happy work into its life, the church is near to my heart. The undisturbed harmony we have enjoyed in this Third Church marked every year and month of our labors in the Boston church. But in later years sorrows and separations have seriously distressed it. Located as it is in the midst of business districts, and having become depleted in membership and support by the late experiences and trials through which it has passed, it is somewhat questionable whether it can be restored to its former fullness of strength, when we not only had a great congregation but one which contributed more and more each year until it reached something like $30,000 annually for outside objects. Whether wisely or not, the tried and true friends of that church, within and without its membership, have earnestly requested me to return to their help, in the belief that a cordial coöperation will be more certainly given to me than to any stranger.

Needed in the Old Field.

"I am vigorously assured of the coöperation of all the influential elements if I will consent to be their friendly leader and pastor. This influences me the more, because I have been an enthusiast over the historical records and testimonies of that venerable church. It was organized and erected as an evangelical stronghold in 1809, at a date when difficult from old time faith was turning all the Congregational churches of Boston to Unitarianism. And through all the changes of theories and thought since it has stood steadfast for the strong evangelical doctrines of Christianity. Of consequence its past is intimately associated with our modern missionary enterprises, it having been a kind of cradle for them at their birth. To think of such a church dropping out of existence would be painful, and if it should be, as brethren knowing the conditions trust it may be, that I could successfully help to keep it for what it has hitherto stood, it would be 'my joy and crown.'

"Besides these considerations which I put first, because they are least selfish, it must be admitted that the natural affection draws us also. Having our only child living in Boston, whom we have been able during many years to see but in summer vacation, and occasionally between times, it is not unnatural that we anticipate a great privilege if we may meet her every day. But do not allow the admission I make, of a natural desire to be near her, to start the thought that the pastor's family is anxious to get away. All you have been to me you have been to the pastor's wife and family. And I say no more than I must in assuring you that never has Mrs. Withrow contemplated leaving any church with quite the keenness of distress that grieves her now.

"The years of our union have not been spent in vain. To the roll of membership 1,918 have been added. At the font of baptism 593 adults and infants have taken the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. For the support of the church, local and general, the sum of $445,414 has been contributed since the pastorate began. In the three Sunday schools, two industrial schools, and one kindergarten there is a total enrollment of over 3,000 youths and adults. Eight Christian Endeavor societies and two Boys' Brigades are in lively operation. About a dozen of our young men have gone at the call of the government and are at the front, on field and flood. There is probably not another church in the country wherein the midweek prayer meeting begins to equal ours in attendance and unflagging interest. There are no debts, as there has been none overdue since we cleared off $30,000, the second year of our work together; and better than no debts, you have a comfortable bit over and above in the treasury.

"Still better, this is a beautifully harmonious church. Notwithstanding we have a numerically large eldership and diaconate, composed of men of independent minds, there is a fixed principle of action among them all. That however they may differ as to policies to be pursued, they will coöperate upon the plan of greatest agreement and not allow dissension to have breathing-room. Greatly blessed is this church in its present official boards. And if I could have but one request granted by you all it would be this: Stand by the church in solid ranks of faithful service. Trust your officers, for they are trustworthy. For the sake of the dear church, for their own sake, and, may I not venture to say, for my sake they will study the peace as carefully as they will plan for the future prosperity of the Third Church. To their official oversight the whole interests here are to be committed. It is a heavy but happy responsibility. We go. You abide under the covert of his wings."

Will Depart Next Month.

Dr. Withrow will retain his pulpit until the middle of July, and it is his intention to leave for Boston at that time. He was born in Philadelphia sixty years ago, and received his early education at the Media Classical Institute. He graduated at Princeton in 1860, and three years later he took his degree at Princeton Theological Seminary, entering the pastorate at Abington. Some years later he accepted the pulpit of the Charles Wadsworth, Arch Street Church, in Philadelphia, and went from there to Indianapolis, and thence to Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, where he remained eleven years. He came to the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in June, 1886.

Boston, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—Those who heard the bell of the Park Street Church ringing furiously at noon today thought that the good people of that organization had lost a few days in their calendar of dates, and had lighted upon the Fourth of July. It was only a little rejoicing at the promise of the coming of the Rev. Dr. Withrow to the congregation. The Rev. Dr. C. I. Schofield of Northfield preached in the morning, and also read a telegram from Dr. Withrow, announcing his acceptance of the pastorate of the Park Street Church. The congregation applauded the announcement and sang "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

SAMPSON'S DAUGHTER TO WED.

If the Admiral Can Be Present the Event Will Take Place in November.

San Francisco, Cal., June 23.—Henry Harrison Scott, one of the city's most successful and popular young business-men, and Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, the eldest

MISS OLIVE FARRINGTON SAMPSON.

unmarried daughter of Rear Admiral Sampson, are to be married in November. The announcement of the engagement has just been made by Miss Sampson, and has been followed by an avalanche of congratulations from the friends of the young couple in this city and abroad.

Both are popular and occupy prominent places in San Francisco society. Mr. Scott is the manager of the largest coal company in California. His capture of Miss Sampson's heart has made him one of the most envied young men in San Francisco, for of suitors she had an abundance. Although the marriage is set for November, the auspicious event depends largely on the course the war takes in the meantime.

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...ROUGH RIDERS.

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...ING NEWS.

...vements.
...—Down—Glengarry and
...Clint. Cleared—Coal-

...red—Kearsarge. Cleared
...ayne, Milwaukee.
...rrived—Churchill, Man-
...onslight, Lake Erie.
...non, Aurora, Stephen-
...ert, Williams, Chicago.
...rived—Folsom, Nelson,
...s, Niko, Merrimac, Min-

...rived—Wilbor. Cleared
...bebay, Webb, Peshtigo,

...Cleared—Stewart, 7 p.
...Elinn-Mere, 5:40 p. m.;

...a—Up—Hickox, 9 last
...Peoria, Emerald, 10:30
...30 a. m.; Ottawa, noon.
...rrived—Victory, Consti-
...ce—Escanaba, Prescott
...canaba; Lewiston, But-

...rrived—Selwyn Eddy,
...—Scranton, Chicago;
...ght—Phenix, Chicago;
...n—Bermuda and con-

...Arrived — Wawatam,
...charis, Gawn, Neosho,
...ed—Ketchum, Wayside,
...Wawatha, Ashtabula;

...Arrived — Lycoming,
...illiams, Bartlett whale-
...Ketcham No. 2, Two
...ers—Waldo, Schuta-
...upp, Lake Erie, ore;
...ke Erie, lumber; Mo-
...Oil Barge 81, light.

...ch.—Up—Schuylkill, 3:20
...hite Star, 6:30; Fabet,
...ed, 9:10; Thoga, noon;
...n, m.; James Lockwood,
...n, 3:10; Fayette Brown,
...d Colonial and consorts,
...hitaker and consort, 9:40
...ra, Mount Blanc, 11;
...midnight; Minneapolis,
...Coralia, 2:30; Veronica,
...00; Hattie Wells, 10;
...consorts, 11:30; Raleigh
...hemung, 5; Garden City
...clear.
...5 9; Card, 9:20. Down—
...8:10. Wind southeast.

...Mich.—Up—City Glas-
...riem, 1 a. m.; Wawatam,
...adagascar, Stephenson,
...Slater, 5:30; Stephen
...Ericsson, Jenney, Forest
...Wallace, 9. Down—
...Marks, Filer, Fryer,
...1; Owen, 11:30; Hebard,
...Engine, Ampoma,
...Manitoba, 1; Normandie,
...40; Nellson, Whitworth,
...m; Samuel Mitchell,
...Fayette Brown, Fronte-
...7:20; Wade, 9; Mc-
...30; Cornfoberry, Harvey
...Reitz, Mark, Potter, 2

...Matos, Malta, Tecumseh,
...30; Delaware, 8; Argo,

...Milwaukee, 9:50 last
...midnight; Cambria, 12:40
...an Mitchell and consorts,
...an Harper, Tyrone, 5:30;
...Harlem, 6:30; Kaliyuga,
...Thomas, 6:60; Reed,
...Reed and consorts, 8:10;
...Pauly, 9:10; Schlesinger,
...esley, Genoa, 9:40; Roley,
...10:20; Carnegie, 10:40;
...Scranton, 3:30 p. m.;
...Jason Mills and cons-
...0; Ketcham, Owen, 7;
...8:10. Down—Arabia,
...30; Flower, midnight;
...Elfin-Mere, 2; Iron King,
...nd consorts, 4:20; Kear-
...Clift, 6:40; Andrasta,
...ac, 10:40; Samoa, 11:40;
...e, 1:40; Mayfarm, 3:30;
...alls, 7; Lansing, 8:40;
...smyth, 9:30; Sibley, Twin
...Yacht Priscilla.

...Chicago.

...of Toledo, Cheboygan;
...Lake; S. O. Neff, Ariel;
...y. Manistee; Sachem, Al-
...vroix; H. B. Perseus, Em-
...ington. Coal—S. J. Mur-
...dy, Erie. Merchandise—
...ight—Rosemount, Kings-

...E. P. Wilbur, Russia,
...Buffalo; J. R. Langdon,
...r. Light—I. W. Stephen-
...r. Manistee; M. O. Neff,
...wo Harbors; E. E. Thom-

...in the River.

...n apparently 75 years
...river at Indiana street
...been in the water for
...an was 5 feet 3 inches
...ed 135 pounds. He
...and a negligee shirt.
...ge in his pocket. The
...marks of violence, was
...norgue.

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HONOR FOR ROBERT QUAYLE.

Chicago Man Elected President of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association.

Robert Quayle, for many years superintendent of motive power of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, returned to Chicago yesterday from Saratoga, N. Y., where he was elected President of the American Railway Master Mechanics' association. Other officers elected are:

Vice Presidents—J. H. McConnell of the Union Pacific, W. S. Morris, Richmond, Va.

Secretary—J. W. Cloud of Chicago.

Mr. Quayle and Mr. McConnell, acting together, raised $1,000 cash in three hours' time at one session of the convention, the money being forwarded immediately to Chickamauga to be used for the benefit of the sick soldiers.

Coincident with the meeting of the association were held the conventions of the railway supply men and the master car builders. The membership in the three organizations includes railway men from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It is a singular fact that there is not a native Mexican master mechanic employed on a railway in Mexico. A few firemen are Mexicans, but the engineers, like the mechanics, are all from the United States.

Robert Quayle has been in the employ of the Northwestern railroad nearly thirty years. His headquarters are at the Fortieth street shops. He is a Manxman, and came to this country when a child. His name, he says, is not to be found, as far as he has been able to determine, outside of the Isle of Man. It obtains prominence in Hall Caine's book, "The Christian."

CHURCH CORNER-STONE LAID.

Congregation of the Visitation Is Soon to Have a New House of Worship.

The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, Garfield boulevard and Peoria street, was laid yesterday afternoon. More than 100 priests participated in the ceremony. A procession, which formed at Fifty-first street and Union avenue, was composed of twelve bands and 3,000 persons, representing fifty Catholic societies of the South Side. At the head of the parade were the Glan-na-Gael guards, preceded by a platoon of police.

The ceremony of blessing the stone was conducted with great pomp by Archbishop Feehan. In the stone was placed a scroll, on which was engrossed the history of the Parish of the Visitation, engraved in Romanesque design by the Rev. J. P. Aylward of St. Bernard's Church. When the sacred rites were finished and the stone had been laid in place, the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett of St. Malachy's Church delivered the ceremony. At the close of the services, the pastor, the Rev. D. F. McGuire, entertained the visiting priests at a banquet in the parish house.

The Parish of the Visitation was established July 2, 1886, and Father McGuire, the present pastor, was placed in charge. The dimensions of the new edifice will be 138 by 75 feet. The building will be of Gothic design and will have a tower 175 feet high in the northwest corner. The seating capacity will be 1,200, and the cost will be $60,000. The assistant pastors of the church are the Rev. R. J. Murphy and the Rev. J. B. Crowe.

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Cor. 48th.....P. P. PARNELL.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT MASONIC PICNIC AT LAUREL-wood Park, gent's gold watch, also Masonic blue lodge charm; liberal reward for return. A. H. SCHIOTH, 122 Seminary-av.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK; CONTENTS OF NO 74 S. Halsted-st.

FOUND—SCOTCH TERRIER. GIVE FULL DESCRIPTION and name. V L 116, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE CARPENTER AUGUST Gravenhorst, born on June 26th, 1853, at Braunschweig, son of the late Arsenal Administrator, August Gravenhorst, of the same city, shall take possession of the inheritance due him, his father having died. He is hereby asked to present himself at the Banking house of KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, at New York, and to prove his rights as inheritor. Braunschweig, June, 1898. The Curator.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH grade standard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy Gradual Payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Amyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tribune Bldg.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line. Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1116 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL — EVERY SCHOOL TEACHER IN Chicago needs financial assistance by calling on S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

PERSONAL—APPLEBERG'S HAIR VITALIZER positively prevents baldness. 95 Dearborn, R. 46.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE who have experience in handling and selling goods; want good account and commission, with small salary; guarantee for Chicago and vicinity. Address V N 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, age 24, as office man or house salesman; have 5 years' experience on the road. Address S 957, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman in city and vicinity. Address V N 124, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED JANitor, good painter; carpenter; plumber. Address S 640, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED, 20; BUTler, elevator, janitor; anything; refs. HUDSON, 1936 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED GIRL, work in hand laundry or chamber work. 2452 Dearborn, rear.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer; A1 refs.; $6. F 409, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—GOOD GERMAN-AMERICAN; registered assistant. Address R 250, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—FAMILIAR WITH BILLING; must have best of references. Address R 251, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OFFICE POSITION FOR RELIable man with $150. Address R 280, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SALESMAN—CITY; IN A MANUFACTURING stationery business; reasonable salary paid; to be advanced if deserving; state experience and give references. Address P 370, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SHOE, FOR A1 SPECIALTY LINE, one trunk; commission; state territory covered and salary wanted; give references. Address P 805, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—COMPETENT STOVE, TO TRAVel in Wisconsin; only one thoroughly acquainted with the trade need apply. 1000 Fullerton-av.

SALESMAN—SHOE, OR MANAGER, IN A LIVE country town; best references. Address R 280, Tribune office.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR TWO GENTLEmen in our local sales department. MANAGER, 1080 Caxton Bldg.

SALESMEN—CITY; $12 SALARY; COMMISsion; references. C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State-st.

SOLICITORS—GENTEEL; GOOD PAY TO WILLing workers. 167 Dearborn, R. 411.

Trades.

HARNESS STITCHERS—10. STENDES SADdlery Co., 165 Ogden-av.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; tools presented; catalogue free. MOLER'S COLLEGE, Clark and Van Buren.

MEN—LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, CALL at 199 S. Clark, second floor. STROUP'S.

Miscellaneous.

BUGGY WASHER—527 N. CLARK-ST. CALL 8:30. Come ready for work.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy Gradual Payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics

GIRL — TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages $5 per week. Apply at 1007 N. Clark-st., after 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; family of 4; Swede or German preferred; must be good cook and laundress and bring A1 references; good wages. 7126 Yale-av., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4623 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; no washing. 546 Jackson-blvd.

NURSE — ASSIST CARE OF 2-YEAR-OLD child and light housework. 3744 Forest.

WAITRESS AND PARLOR MAID—GERMAN, for private family; $5; refs. Call at once. 886 N. Clark.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—GENERAL GIRLS, AT ONCE; WAGE, $4 to $6. 186 E. 53d-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; tools presented; positions guaranteed. Moler's College, Clark and Van Buren.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—WISHING A COMPETENT substitute during vacation can obtain same by addressing S 122, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "NAVAL WAR with Spain." Splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit ready; act quick. Nat. Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

CATALOG OF WAR GOODS, FLAGS, SOUVENIRS, etc., free! N. CUSHMAN, 34 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAP; OUTfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

VAPOR BATHS; BEST MADE; $10 DOZEN. Star Bath Co., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING.

FREE—2 WEEKS' SEWING LESSONS; PERfect fitting patterns, 50c; learn dress cutting and millinery. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between S. H. Hall, L. Starks, and Fortin Brothers under the name of American Brokerage company is dissolved. Dated June 1, 1898. S. H. HALL, L. STARKS, FERRIN BROTHERS.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE EMERSON UPRIGHT piano for horse, buggy, or what have you? Address C C 73, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC

STAMPS, ALBUMS, COINS, AUCTIONS, COLlections bought for cash. P. Weisefeler, 76 State.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 214-230 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1295.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 18th-pl. Tel. Canal 261.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

I HAVE A LOVELY MODERN HOME, ELEgantly furnished, large lawn and verandas, situated on Lake-av., convenient to Oakland station (L. C. and boulevard trains; would like to rent two large rooms to four intelligent people, capable of appreciating a pleasant, comfortable home; table will be the best the market affords in season; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address R 270, Tribune office.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV. THE GREYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; Hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

Hotels.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts.; business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 868 E. Ohio-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
84 Clark-st.,
HOUSE,
902 Erie-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGES—COTtages lot for sale at Beechwood Point, Pax-Paw Lake. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES and flats in town. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER—FURNISHED FIRST flat; modern, superb; nice lawns; very cheap. 5641 Indiana. Telephone PARMELEE, 982 South.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—STEAM, HOT water; $13, $17, $20. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS. N. W. COR. 42d and Berkeley-av.; steam heat; $25 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st., and 4306 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; $20 UP. 4752 Wabash-av., steam heated flats. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED 8-room flat on Oakwood blvd.; piano; will take 5 room in flat if desired. Call at 50 39th-st.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
84 Clark-st.,
FLATS.
The Central Park Apartment Building, 1188 to 1148 Central Park-av., Lawndale, 5 and 6 room flats, $10 to $15.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.,
FLATS.
The Walton, North Clark and Chestnut, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, $28-30 Linden-pl., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—LIGHT, BRIGHT, FRONT, SIX rooms; bath, gas, marble mantel, pantry, closets, 64 Wendell-st.; $13; rear 4 rooms, $10.

TO RENT—$30—ELEGANT FLAT, PALACE Apartments, near mark. 1055 Deming-court.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 196 E. RANDOLPH-ST. and 64 5th-av. Apply to J. S. MEYER, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY AT ERIE-ST. bridge, 220x217; formerly occupied by Halstrom coal yard. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all spaces to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones. ALL Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENTHAL, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL.—8,000 square feet; steam heat, and unlimited power.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
DR. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Lady physician in attendance. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 230 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

209 STATE, 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CAROLL guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST. NO CURE
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. BERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 1208 Ocean Bldg., 120 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 321 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. IDA VON SHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by new method, painless, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

PRIVATE HOME FOR THE PROTECTION, treatment and confinement before and during confinement; 12 years' successful experience in all female diseases. MRS. DR. CZARA, 270 W. Adams.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; reasonable terms; for patients; 30 years' experience. 2023 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 65 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREPPE & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

TYPEWRITERS.

TO RENT—AT $3 MONTHLY; GOOD REMINGton, Smith Premiers, Yostgraphs, Munsons, etc. Good typewriters on easy monthly payments. Every machine and title fully guaranteed. Large stock and assortment; terms to suit. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS, DUPLICATING APPARATUS, bank punches; all makes; bought, sold, rented, exchanged, and repaired. ALEX. G. HUG, 150 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, STOVE AND TINshop; fine location and good trade; leaving city. Address R 247, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—UNDERTAKER'S BUSINESS. 836 Grand-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND DEBTS of all kinds QUICKLY COLLECTED; replevins, garnishees; satisfaction guaranteed. Fyrlcians' Collection Bureau, 95 Clark-st., Room 508.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3511 TO 3519 STATE-ST.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up. SATLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 57 Randolph-st.

WANTED—OFFICE SAFE; MUST BE CHEAP for cash. Address G D 94, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—CALL AND see finest, new, 9-r. house for $9,950; 4040 Prairie-av.; small cash payment; balance easy. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95-97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-FLAT BLDG., NEW STONE front; steam heat, hardwood trim, and floors; on Alley L.; must have $4,000 cash; will sacrifice. Address C F 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOUlevards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—245 LAFLIN-ST., LOT 25X125, with furnace heated cottage, and large barn; value of lot without improvements, $2,000; will sell for $2,400.
ADOLPH PIKE & CO., 93 5th-av.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, 48 LOTS FRONTING on 22d-st.-blvd., at intersection of 56th-av.—2 section lines; also 20 inside lots in same subdivision; $18,000; must be sold at once.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.
Branch, W. Madison-st., S. E. Cor. 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—50X180, WITH 2 FRAME bldgs., near Union Park, worth $8,500, for $5,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON MADISON, WEST OF 40th, 100 ft., worth $15,000; price $9,000. Address C F 84, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY CENTS A DAY
BUYS YOU AND YOUR FAMILY A
WEL

BIG CLAIM IS MADE.

City Hall Democrats Say They Will Control Convention.

BOAST A LARGE MAJORITY

Promise Ryan an Assessorship if He Will Be Good.

CAUSES FRIENDS TO SMILE.

They Declare the Machine Men Are Overestimating.

PLAN TO DEFEAT C. E. CRAFTS.

Accoring to Messrs. Gahan, Burke, and Loeffler the City Hall faction will control 600 of the 771 delgates in the Democratic county convention. If it does they say Timothy E. Ryan can have one of the nominations for the Board of Assessors, provided he behaves himself. Otherwise those bosses declare his name will be left off the ticket. Talk of putting him up for Sheriff, Treasurer, or County Clerk is not considered by them. Their argument is that he would be strong as a nominee for one of the Assessorships.

Mr. Ryan and his friends look at the situation altogether differently, and some of the West Side politicians offer to bet that when the ballots are counted the Ryan delegates will have safe majorities in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, which the City Hall Democrats count in their estimates.

"They might just as well have claimed the Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth," one enthusiastic supporter of Ryan said, "because their chances of carrying them are as good as any of the others.

Alleged Basis of Claims.

"Their claims," he continued, "are based on representations made by ward bosses holding city jobs. The real leaders and fighters are not with them. They are with Ryan. I can name William J. O'Neill, Hugh Parks, John O'Brien, and Simon Shaffer in the Seventh. John Dullard is leading a pretty strong crowd in the Eighth against Loeffler. The same band of Tenth-Warders that downed 'Chick' Curran last spring is after him again. James J. Townsend is at the head of a movement in the Eleventh to overthrow John Hayes. In the Twelfth Ward the anti-machine organization will elect a solid Ryan delegation. George Leininger will do about the same thing to Joseph Schwab in the Fourteenth as he did last spring. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards are safe for Ryan. We expect the Seventeenth to knock out Maurice O'Connor. We have quietly put up a little scheme to take the Eighteenth away from John J. Brennan."

Burke May Lose the Fifth.

James Daly has promised the Fifth Ward to Burke, but "Billy" O'Brien and Charles Martin say he shall not have it.

The Seventh Ward Ryan club met at Columbia Hall, Halsted and Twelfth streets, yesterday, and elected these officers:

President—William J. O'Neill.
Vice President—Hugh Parks.
Secretary—Isaac Scheffer.
Treasurer—George Maurer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—N. Goodman.

Some of Ryan's friends say he would not take a nomination for anything from the City Hall faction. The factional lines are closely drawn and fighting will begin this week in earnest. Thomas Gahan has opened headquarters at the Tremont House and will give his whole attention to the campaign.

John T. Leary of Evanston has announced himself a candidate for the nomination of country member of the Board of Assessors. Granville Browning wants to go on the judiciary ticket. It is understood the machine has slated all the present Democratic Judges except Judge Ewing for renomination.

Plan to Defeat Crafts.

There is strong opposition among Democrats in the Seventh Senatorial District to Clayton E. Crafts' candidacy for nomination as the minority Representative. Word has been passed along the line from machine headquarters that the street car companies are behind him and that he must be defeated. As a result there is a scheme on foot for fusion with the anti-Humphrey Republicans, and the country members of the County Central committee will meet at the Tremont House tomorrow to formulate plans of campaign against him.

Some of the Democrats believe that by putting up good men for Senator and Representative they can get the support of the anti-Humphrey Republicans, but that is not just the sort of deal the Republicans are looking for. They want to name an independent candidate for Senator and get the Democrats to support him. The district is overwhelmingly Republican. Without the aid of as many if not more Republican voters than there are Democrats in the district a Democratic candidate for Senator would stand no show for election. Besides that the anti-Humphrey Republicans are unwilling to be held responsible for the election of a Democrat who would vote for a Democrat for United States Senator in 1901. The only interest the Democrats have in the Senatorship, they say, is the defeat of Humphrey, but they are entitled to a minority member of the House. If the Democrats will put up a strong, clean man against Thiemann, one of the two Republican nominees, who voted for the Allen bill, and will support the Independent Republican candidate for Senator it is said the anti-Humphrey Republicans will support the Democratic nominee for Representative. On a fusion agreement the Republicans would also put up an independent against W. H. Alling for Representative.

In the event Charles S. Deneen declines to take the Chairmanship of the Republican County Central committee Fred L. Wilk, the new Vice President, may be chosen. The committee will probably meet tomorrow and settle the matter. Mr. Deneen says that his chief reason for not wanting the place at this time is based on the fact that as State's Attorney he is a member of the Election Board of Review. Should it become necessary for that body to settle a contest he fears objections might be raised against him if he were also chairman of the Republican committee.

COUNTRY OUTINGS FOR WAIFS.

Forward Movement Sends Forty Boys to a Camp at Momence—Plans Trips for 1,500.

The Forward Movement, which maintains a social settlement at 219 Sangamon street, has completed its preparations for giving an annual outing to the poor children in its district, and yesterday Dr. G. W. Gray of Evanston, the leader of the work, took out the first party of forty boys to a camp near Momence, Ill. This plan of giving the city lads an outing in camp is being tried now for the first time. The former way was to divide the children up among families, one or two to each house.

The boys who have gone to Momence will stay two weeks, and then forty or fifty more will go to the same camp. During the summer five separate parties will inhabit the camp. Most of the work, however, will be done in accordance with the old plan of sending children to hospitable country houses. Dr. Gray has been busy since February arranging for the reception of the children in neighboring small towns, and the first lot of sixty will leave on July 2 for Urbana.

By this charity over 1,500 children will be given two weeks each of fresh air and country life and at comparatively little expense. The people who take them charge nothing, and most of the railroads give the transportation.

Boy Shot by a Playmate.

John Koszla, 345 North Carpenter street, 12 years old, was accidentally shot by Paul Poosdar, a playmate. He was taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital, where the doctors said his chances for recovery were slight.

Paintings of Charlevoix, the Beautiful,

Will be on exhibition afternoons for several days comencing June 28th at the Michigan Central office, 119 Adams-st. A good idea of the beauties of Charlevoix may be had from these pictures. Ask for pamphlets, rates at the "Inn," etc.

BISHOP B. W. ARNETT, APPOINTED CHAPLAIN OF THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Mandèl Brothers.

Have you visited our new Tea Rooms? They are considered one of the interesting features of the city.

The Oriental Room, The Old Dutch Room, and The Green Room are a marvel of simple beauty—you ought to visit them.

Dainty home-like lunches served in an appetizing manner.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

For the Latest War News Rely on The Tribune.

Picnic Supplies.

Japanese Paper Napkins, Wooden Plates, Wooden Ice Cream Dishes, Paper Salad Dishes, Lace Paper Mats, Grass Pillows and other picnic supplies at low prices—in Fancy Goods Department, 2nd floor, annex.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

This store is closed Saturdays at 1 p. m. during the summer.

Wedding Invitations.

Announcements, At Home and Visiting Cards, and other fine engraving work of this character executed in the best possible manner by our Engraving Department. Estimates furnished upon request. Engraving and Stationery Dept., 1st floor, annex.

The greatest increase in sales ever made in this house.

This month of June thus far has placed to its credit the greatest increase in sales—*both in percentage and in dollars*—ever shown in the history of this business—and furthermore this increase has been made over June of '97, which until now has been by far the largest June this retail store has ever had.

We believe our sales in those lines of goods which we sell are larger than can be shown by any other retail store in America—a result attributable to the well-known and thoroughly indorsed methods which are so universally recognized as being the basis of this business—also to the fact that our stocks and assortments are so enormous (probably the largest in this country) and to that very important and easily proven point that OUR PRICES ARE ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST.

40,000 yards of Dainty Ginghams at 12½c and 15c per yard.

FINE SCOTCH ZEPHYRS and high-class CORDED NOVELTIES in plaids, stripes, and checks—all this season's styles and colorings—exactly the same as we have been selling all season **at 20c and 25c per yard.** The manufacturers' season is over when ours is in full swing. Values impossible earlier in the season can often be secured now by shrewd buyers capable of handling large quantities. In this way we are enabled to retail this purchase of 40,000 yards at little more than half of our lowest price on them earlier in the year. On sale

in Basement Wash Goods Dept., 12½c and 15c yard.

Women's Linen & Pique Dress Skirts.

Linen Dress Skirts, plainly made with tailor-stitched seams; extra value at.....$1.98

Linen Dress Skirts, new flounce effect, tailor finish inside and out; trimmed with a band of blue duck and material same as skirt.....$2.50

Pique Flounce Dress Skirt, made in our own workrooms, tailor finished, Bayadere welts (see illustration).....$3.98

Pique, Tailored Dress Skirts, Bayadere welt, seams double stitched in front; a very popular skirt.....$3 and $3.75

Women's Suits Reduced

ETON, BLOUSE, BLAZER, JACKET and TIGHT-FITTING SUITS, greatly reduced in price. Only one or two of a kind left. Some of our very best styles included.

Blouse Suits that were $52.50, reduced to.....$35.00
1 Blouse Suit that was $55.00, reduced to.....$30.00
Eton Suits that were $60.00, reduced to.....$35.00
Eton Suits that were $30.00, reduced to.....$18.00
Eton Suits that were $17.50, reduced to.....$12.50
Blazer Suits that were $45.00, reduced to.....$30.00

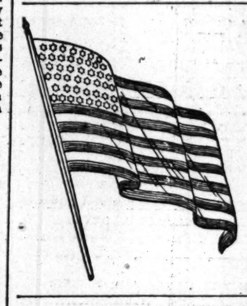
Tight-fitting suits of fine all-wool cheviot, black, blue, brown and gray—lined with heavy Taffeta Silk—made by one of America's best makers, regular $40 suits at.....$30

Jacket suits of fine all-wool cheviot, made in the same high-class manner.....$20

Splendid values in Jacket suits at.....$17.50 and $25

All our Misses' & Children's Jackets reduced to close, **to about half original prices.**

Flags for the "4th"—Special Prices



Advertisements from other stores have recently appeared in the newspapers quoting low prices on standard Flags. Upon investigation it was found that the advertisers had but few and in many cases none of the goods advertised, but were merely desirous of the reputation of quoting low prices. We have Flags in abundance—enough to supply all probable demand, in the sizes advertised and others not mentioned. Full-sized, standard quality U. S. Flags and sundries at the lowest prices quoted in the city.

U. S. Flags of standard wool bunting, with 45 sewed stars—
8-ft., $1.25; 5-ft., $2.35; 6-ft., $2.75; 8-ft., $4.25; 10-ft., $6; 20-ft., $19.50; 30-ft., $39; 36-ft., $46.50. 40-ft., $55.

Printed Cotton Bunting U. S. Flags, warranted fast colors—
3-ft., 15c; 6-ft., 95c; 9-ft., $1.75.

Printed Silk Flags—
7x10 inches, 8c; 8x12 inches, 10c.
16x24 inches, 35c; 32x48 inches $1.45.

Flag and Banner Silk Flags—with silk embroidered stars—at lowest prices.
Printed Muslin Flags on sticks—doz.....3c up
Japanned Flag Staff Holders.....10c up
Flag Staffs.....5c and up

Trunks, Bags and Telescopes.

Women's Combination Dress Trunks—Basswood box—canvas covered—four hardwood slats on top—heavy iron bound—good locks and No. 4 bolts—bonnet tray and one extra dress tray—28 in., $4.50; 30 in., $4.75; 32 in., $5; 34 in., $5.25; 36 in., $5.50; 38 in., $5.75; 40 in., $6.

Women's Combination Dress Trunks—large size Basswood box, covered with good Duck—four hardwood slats on top, leather bound, brass trimmed excelsior locks and No. 4 bolts, two oak tanned straps over cover—bonnet tray and one extra dress tray; 30 in., $12.25; 32 in., $13.50; 34 in., $13.75; 36 in., $14.50; 38 in., $15.25; 40 in., $16.50; others up to.....$32

Steamer Trunks—canvas covered, iron bound, Basswood box, four hardwood slats on top, excelsior lock and No. 4 bolts; 28 in., $4.50; 30 in., $4.75; 32 in., $5; 34 in., $5.25; 36 in., $5.50; 38 in., $5.75; 40 in., $6.

Steamer Trunks—canvas covered, leather bound, brass trimmed, basswood box, four narrow hardwood slats on top, cloth lined; 30 in., $6.25; 32 in., $6.75; 34 in., $7.25; 36 in., $7.75; 38 in., $8.25; 40 in., $8.75; others up to.....$18

SPECIAL: Genuine Alligator Cabin Bags—English handsewed frame, brass locks and catches—14 in., $7.30; 15 in., $7.60; 16 in., $7.90; 17 in., $8.20; 18 in., $8.50.

Canvas Telescopes of extra heavy canvas, olive leather bound, wide straps, good handles, very rare values at—14 in., $1; 16 in., $1.15; 18 in., $1.40; 20 in., $1.55; 22 in., $1.70; 24 in., $1.85; 26 in., $2.

A Bargain in Women's Silk Gloves.

About 200 dozen Women's Pure Silk 4-button Gloves (black only), well made and finished—such as regularly sell for very much more than our price—per pair..... **35c**

Japanese Lanterns, Etc.

Japanese Lanterns—special prices—7x10, 3c ea; 8x11, 5c ea; 9½x12, 8c ea; 11x15, 10c ea; 12x17, 12c ea.

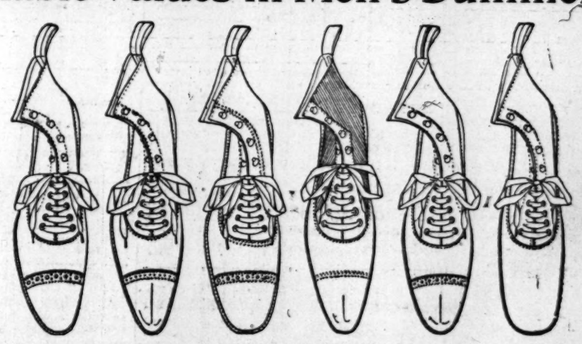
Rice Paper Lanterns—assorted shapes and colors—40c, 50c, 60c, and 75c ea.

Japanese Umbrellas—5 ft., $1; 6 ft., $1.50; 8 ft., $2; 10 ft., $2.50; 12 ft., $3.

Lantern Candles—to burn 4 hours—doz., 10c.

Remarkable Values in Men's Summer Shoes.

Over 5,000 pairs at $2.45 pair.



Over 5,000 pairs at $2.45 pair.

Over 5,000 pairs of Men's Summer Shoes at $2.45 per pair—all of which sell in the regular way for very much more. A number of these Shoes are from our regular stock—some we have sold all the season at $5 pair—others we purchased from the manufacturers at a loss to the latter. The majority of them are Tan Shoes; others are russet and black. Materials represented are Tan Kid, Russia Leather, Enamel Leather and Black Calfskin. The illustration above shows some of the lasts, including the wide French, Bulldog and English Toes. All sizes and more than twelve different styles are included.

These Shoes are on sale in Main Shoe Department, north room, State-st. Extra salespeople have been provided to care for the immense business which this offer should attract.

They are certainly the best values in Men's Shoes we have ever given.

Sale of Women's Low Shoes at $1.45.

Several thousand pairs of Women's Tan and Black Low Summer Shoes in several styles, well made and on popular lasts—made to sell at twice our price; on sale in Basement Shoe Department at..... **$1.45**

The Prolonged Success of Our Ribbon Sale

speaks volumes for the special attractions prepared. Despite competition, despite unfavorable weather conditions, the very lively business in this department has continued unabated week after week. New items are frequently added; one, this week, of SILK SASHES, noted below, is of unusual interest. The rapid selling also causes a continual accumulation of REMNANTS, which are at once disposed of at very low prices.

8¼-inch Black and White Striped Taffeta—yard.....25c

Pure silk, colored, double-face Satin—

3½-in.	4-in.	5-in.	6½-in.
30c	35c	40c	65c yard.

Bayadere Roman Stripes—extra quality—choice combinations of colors—

3¼-in.	3¼-in.	4½-in.
25c	30c	35c yard.
5-in.	6½-in.	
50c	75c yard.	

7-inch Bayadere Roman Stripe Sash Ribbons—yard.....$1.35

7-inch Sash Ribbons in stripes, plaids and solid colors—yard.....65c

5-inch Rich Brocade, in pink, turquoise, green, brown, gray, heliotrope and cerise—yd. 35c

5-inch Ombre Taffeta, black satin and white gauze stripes; rose, yellow, turquoise, brown, green, gray, fuchsia and cerise—yard.....25c

4-inch Taffeta Satin Stripe—navy and white, navy and red, red and white and black and white, yard.....25c

Fine all-silk Taffeta, plain center with plaid edges, in white, pink, mais, salmon, turquoise, orange, cardinal, green and heliotrope—at less than ½ of the usual price—yard..... 25c

Several lines of All-Silk Sashes with handsome fringed ends—in Fancy Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Roman Stripes, Bayadere Stripes—

at About Half Price.

10,000 yards of Seasonable Silks.

High class printed INDIA TWILLS; white ground with delicate tinted satin stripes & small white faconne design.
Blue and white and black and white FOULARDS.
PLAIN and GLACE TAFFETAS.
Light tints in BROCADE SATINS.
All in Basement Silk Department—all extremely cheap at **50c per yard**

Clearance Prices on Boys' Summer Wear.

Boys' Washable Sailor suits (sizes 3 to 11) sold to present time at $2.50; reduced to close to.....$1.50

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 11) formerly $3.50—reduced to close to.....$1.95

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 11) formerly $4.75 and $5.50—reduced to close to.....$3

Boys' Double Breasted Crash Suits (sizes 6 to 16) formerly $3.75 and $4.50—reduced to close to.....$2.50

Boys' Double Breasted Crash and Striped Linen Suits (sizes 7 to 16) formerly $7.50—reduced to close to.....$4.75

Boys' Negligee Blouses (sizes 7 to 16) formerly $1.25 and $1.50—reduced to close to.....

Boys' Fancy Fauntleroy and Sailor Blouses (sizes 3 to 9), worth up to $1.25—reduced to close to.....69c

About 50 doz. White Fountleroy Blouses formerly sold up to $3—as we discontinue this line, marked to close, to.....98c

Boys' Jerseys (sizes 3 to 16) for summer wear, formerly $2.50 and $3—reduced to close to.....$1.98

Superior Kid Gloves at $1 pair.

In addition to our popular "Empress Eugenie"—the best Kid Glove sold in America for $1—we have a lot of odd pairs of good gloves which we inventoried at a very low figure Saturday and wish to close out at once—excellent gloves for street and traveling wear, etc.—all at one price..... **$1.00**

A large lot of plain white "Arabian Suede," 2 clasp Gloves—ideal for summer wear—at a price that should sell them all within a week, namely **55c**

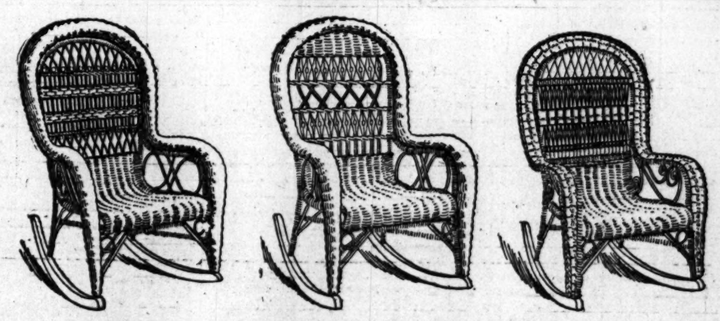
The last item on sale in both MAIN and BASEMENT departments.

Clearance of Damaged Dinnerware.

When inventorying our stock of China Dinnerware we laid aside a number of pieces of all descriptions which had suffered slight damage in handling from chipping, etc. The injuries in no way affect the useful qualities of the ware, nor do they seriously mar the appearance; all cracked pieces have been EXCLUDED.

We will place this Damaged Dinnerware—including Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Coffee Pots, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes and other pieces—probably no two alike—on sale today

at very low prices, to close.



We have just received a shipment of

150 large, high-grade Rattan Rockers

in three styles, illustrated above, and place them on sale today

at $3.50 each.

Inspection of these Rockers will demonstrate that this price is remarkably low. FOURTH FLOOR, main building.

Summer Glassware—Attractive Prices

Tumblers and other drinking glasses, Pitchers, Water Bottles, and similar articles—necessities during the warm months—in good, durable quality, good assortment and at popular prices.

Special lot of Tumblers of thin lead-blown glass with fine engraved lines—very neat glasses—dozen....40c

Berry Bowls of plain, strong glass, with quadruple silver plated rims (see illustration)—excellent articles—for summer use—each.....65c and 85c

Oil and Vinegar bottles, for salads, etc., a large variety at.....40c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2

Cut Glass Water Bottles—exceptional values at.....$1.25 and $1.50

Pretty Mirrored Glass Cream Pitchers (see illustration)—at.....25c

The remainder of a large shipment of Individual Sauce or Berry Dishes in richly gilt Bohemian Glass—were $6 and $12 per dozen—to be closed out at half price.

Lemon Juice Extractors, for making lemonade..5c and 10c

Second week of Annual Sale of **Sample Ends of Lace Curtains.**

Thousands of samples from 18c each upward.
Basement Upholstery Department, main building.

Clearing Sale of Bicycle Hosiery

For men and women.

We inventoried Saturday a larger stock of fine Bicycle Hosiery than is deemed necessary to supply the demand for the remainder of the season, and proceed at once to quickly reduce the number of pairs on hand. To do this we have selected about thirty lines in new and handsome effects—some of the finest goods made in this line—and have reduced the prices as quoted below—on many of the lines to half price and less. The Hosiery is of splendid quality and the patterns include some of the choicest in our unequaled stock.

Bicycle Hosiery of English and Scotch wool, light and medium weight; of French lisle thread, plain and ribbed with handsome plaid and figured tops; with or without feet.

REDUCED from $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per pair to..... **$1.00**

Bicycle Hose of finest English and Scotch Cashmere with artistically woven fancy tops; of silk and lisle thread in excellent effect, with blue, red and pink background, overlaid in black in fancy designs—an exquisite effect—the most stylish importation of the season.

REDUCED from $4.50, $4 and $3.50 per pair to..... **$2.**